THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

# TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 182,000 Sample copies sent free to any address.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1907. VOL. LXXII: NO. 14.

## LD EGYPT REALTY BOOM

iro Land Market Brisk Enough for Any Occidental Town.

Egypt has a first-class real estate om in full swing. It could not have en liveller in the days when Rameses e Great was building the statuary rket that posterity might never lack r reproductions of his unlovely coun- ance. The riches which the quering armies of the legendary esetris brought home from Asia could have lubricated business in the le valley better than British irriga- n work and the "pax Britannica"— at peace of Britain which stills lands turbed for ages.

Look at Cairo, a city which was old fore London was founded. A year o last October the house used as the erican agency was sold for $125,000. e seller made $30,000 profit. The xt month the house was sold again $130,000. In the fall of 1906 the ner refused $250,000 for the same perty. That is a rise of 100 per nt. in a single year, which is quite ough for the most enthusiastic boom wn of the newest country where any- e will give a quarter of a million llars for a house and lot.

Land in the business district of Cairo ich sold for about $4 a square foot ear ago is worth $15 now. Other perty more desirable has risen from a square foot to $25, which means 00 a foot for frontage 140 feet deep. d the sphinx looks across the desert this scene of speculation such as ttle might boast of in times of real ate excitement. The pyramids are plain sight from Cairo housetops. e all something like getting a full- ged American boom in action on banks of the Styx. One would be likely to think of starring Buddha Vaudeville.

Egyptian friskiness is not confined Cairo by any means. It extends up d down and across the delta of the e. Everywhere the shops of the ldsmiths are crowded with custom- who want ornaments made out of old, they have received for their ton and other crops. The whole ntry is riding a flood tide of pros- rity.

In the light of such conditions in the d of the Pharaohs it is not surpris- g that great things are predicted for gdad or that Peking shows signs of lowing Tokyo out of the sleepy past o the much-alive present of modern ilization.—Cleveland Leader.

## A NEW PROJECTILE.

t It Is Intended to Save, Not Kill.

fficers of the United States life sav- service, officers of the United States vy and other government experts com- se a special marine board that is con- cting thorough tests of a most im- rtant new invention for life-saving rposes at wrecks on seacoasts and for e by firemen in rescuing persons from rning skyscrapers. The new device is own as the Myer-Rogers projectile and similar to, though a marked improve- nt over apparatus that has been for rs in regular use at every life-saving tion on the American coasts.

As may be surmised from its name, the rpose of the newly patented device is carry a line or rope to imperilled per- ns. For the accomplishment of this is hurled from a beach gun or portable rtar, which can be quickly hauled by n or horses to any desired locality. wever, the gun which is employed to w this projectile is different in any respects from the type of mortar eviously in use by life-savers, and the jectile itself is claimed to be infinite- superior to anything previously de- d—a claim that would seem to be jus- ed by the remarkable tests lately dertaken near the city of Washington. The old-style projectile is merely a tal bar, and it is not expected that it ll perform any function other than to ry the slender rope attached to it over deck or rigging of a wrecked ship so the line can be grasped by the im- riled sailors. The new projectile, wever, has in itself the means of asping and becoming firmly implanted the object against which it is hurled, that there need be no wasted shots, en though there be no person at hand make fast the lifeline.

The Myer-Rogers projectile, which is e invention of a Seattle, Wash., man, nsists of a steel shaft, five feet in gth and weighing 110 pounds. This ars slender anchor flukes, one foot in gth, attached to one end, while at the ddle of the shaft are affixed three rbs. These barbed projections enable e projectile to firmly grapple soil, rock, es, sand, wooden masts or yards, or, fact, any base upon which it falls. The mness of the hold gained is surprising. Aside from the advantage of a life-sav- messenger that will automatically tach itself to any desired base, there is nificance in the fact that this new jectile will carry a cable five times as ong and heavy as it has heretofore en possible to hurl out to a stranded p by means of a beach cannon. Under old practice, a line that was compar- ively small had first to be shot over the eck, and then the shipwrecked crew ew out heavier and heavier ropes until ally there was obtained a cable strong ough to carry a lifecar or breeches oy. Drawing out these preliminary s wastes valuable time, and there ve been instances when heavy loss of e resulted because a good-sized hawser uld not be got into position quickly.

At the first of the recent government ts of the new life-saving device the rtar was loaded with 26 ounces of No. black rifle powder. There was attached the projectile a hawser 2¼ inches in ameter and 2,600 feet in length, weigh- g 200 pounds. Thus the total weight of ojectile and line was 310 pounds, or ex- tly the equivalent of the weight of e mortar from which it was fired. der these conditions the projectile though its flight was impeded by an cidental tangle in the hawser, was ried to a point 1,000 feet distant. As a second test the gun was reloaded th 12 ounces of the grade of powder ore mentioned and with a slightly aller projectile—a duplicate in design t lighter in weight by 35 pounds. The coil of the gun on this discharge broke e lashings and splintered the carriage, t the projectile was hurled a distance more than 1,100 feet. Inasmuch as tistics show that a majority of ship- ecks occur within from 500 to 700 feet shore, the effectiveness of this method getting a line to a vessel which cannot reached by lifeboat or surfboat may adily be appreciated. There is small anse of accident to the projectile. At base of the shaft is a spiral spring of eat strength that relieves the tension the impact caused by the discharge of e mortar, whereas the cable is at- ched near the middle of the shaft by ars of two small pieces of steel cable tached to a collin in such manner that cannot be wrenched loose.

Tests have lately been carried on to monstrate the efficiency of the new in- ention for quickly conveying a lifeline the top of a "skyscraper" building, d it has been demonstrated that a yer-Rogers projectile weighing 25 unds is capable of carrying an asbes- s ladder to the upper stories of lofty ildings—thus opening to the new in- ention a great field of usefulness as an gent for the rescue of persons cut off flames at heights inaccessible by ans of ordinary ladders.—Philadelphia cord.

## READY FOR SLAUGHTER.

is face an' hands is always clean,
The parts is always in his hair,
The clo'es he's got ain't nary tear,
His shoes is polished every day,
He gives usself jest dead away,
That kid across the street.

e's always smilin' an' perlite,
He ain't got next to any slang,
He's never trainin' with the gang,
know blamed well he wouldn't fight.
e always does jest what he's told,
His disposition's orful sweet.
y folks say he's as good as gold,
That kid across the street.

m layin' for that sissy lad,
I'll git him all alone some time,
Right on his back I mean to climb—
I sure will put him to the bad.
won't make pretty when I'm through,
I mean to do the job complete,
won't be happy till I do
That kid across the street.

—Chicago Daily News.

## First Marriage Ceremony in the Yukon

BRIDE'S VOW.

Ten miles from Yukon on the banks of this lake,
A husband to the Kuyukuk Gillis I take.
We have no preacher, we have no ring,
It makes no difference, it's all the same thing.

GROOM'S VOW.

I swear by my gee-pole under this tree,
A husband to Aggatha Dalton I always will be;
I will love and protect her, this maiden so frail,
From the sour-dough stiffs on the Kuyukuk trail.

BY THE MAIL CARRIER.

For two dollars apiece in Cheechaco money,
I unite this couple in matrimony;
He is a rancher and she is a teacher;
I'll do up the job as well as a preacher.

Thomas J. Corkery, Jr., a young Toledo attorney who is traveling in the west to regain his health, ran across the above unique bit of doggerel which is alleged to be the first marriage vow said in the Klondyke. There were no preachers and few justices of the peace in Alaska when gold was discovered, and marriages were unusual happenings.

"On my northwestern Canadian trip in 1904," said Mr. Corkery, "I met a man by the name of Nivergoll, just at the beginning of the long trail fir the Yukon country. This trail starts at Edmonton, province of Alberta, Canada, and it was taken by a few prospectors instead of the shorter and steeper way over White Pass. When I ran across Nivergoll he was just outfitting and started for the gold country a few days after I met him.

"About two months ago I saw him in a small town in Arizona. He was acting as traveling salesman for a sewing machine company. We renewed our former acquaintanceship, and among the other stories and yarns swapped were the above verses. He told me they described an actual marriage ceremony performed by Joe Durant, Alaska mail carrier, who traveled by dog sled. It is said that in the early days in Alaska mail carriers had the right to officiate at wedding services."

## LO BECOMES A PLUTOCRAT

Per Capita Wealth of Indians Greater Than That of Whites.

In round figures there are 284,000 Indians in the United States at the present time, 91,000 of whom are in Indian territory and 15,000 in Oklahoma, or 106,000 in the coming state. Those of Indian territory, the five civilized tribes—Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles—have been managing their own affairs for two-thirds of a century and are in all respects fitted for the citizenship which they are soon to exercise. All of these and nearly all of those in the Oklahoma end of the coming state wear civilized dress and have schools, churches and the other accompaniments of civilization.

Of the 193,000 Indians outside of Indian territory 116,000 wear civilized dress, 70,000 speak the language and 38,000 are members of regularly established churches. They have $35,000,000 in the United States treasury, on which they get $1,725,000 interest every year, and under treaties the government pays them annually $50,000 more.

The per capita wealth among the Indians is much greater than the $1,400 which represents the share of the rest of the $5,000,000 people in the $116,000,000 of available property in the United States. The 2,000 Osages in Oklahoma are the richest community on the face of the globe and they are getting richer.—Leslie's Weekly.

## WOLVES AND FOXES.

Reason for the Prevalence of the Former on the Plains.

Some Lamar fox hunters were discussing the prevalence of wolves and the decrease in the number of foxes thereabout. This they explained easily.

In the first place the wolf is strong, hardy and a great breeder. A wolf will begin to rear puppies when she is a year old, and there are from nine to twelve in a litter. Usually every puppy in the litter lives to be a full grown wolf. Thus the coyote, as well as his larger and more powerful gray or black brethren, multiplies very rapidly.

Then the wolf is not chased with the zest and eagerness with which the sportsmen go after Sir Reynard. The ordinary fox dog won't go against a wolf when he is in a bay, and, further, hounds that get into the habit of running wolves can't tell the trail of their quarry from that of a shepherd dog. The result is that every farmer soon gets sore on a bunch of hounds that are trained to hunt wolves. They are always cornering an innocent farm dog and putting him to death, thinking that they have run on to an easily vanquished wolf.

"A fox," declared Mr. Timmonds, "on the other hand, is one of the most delicate animals in the world. In the first place, he can't fight. The very moment a dog catches him he gives up and allows himself to be killed. Then the mortality among the puppies is often more than 50 per cent. Sir Reynard's only defence is his well known slyness and intelligence."—Kansas City Star.

### French Husbands.

The French husband has a faculty that amounts almost to a genius for bestowing the delicate attentions which cost little except the exercise of a modicum of tact and thoughtfulness, but which carry joy to every true woman's heart. He not only thinks to take home to her often (in the absence of the means to make a larger offering) a ten-cent bunch of violets, pinks or roses from the flower market or the itinerant flower vender's barrow on his route, but he presents them gallantly with the compliment and the caress the occasion calls for, and this makes them confer a pleasure out of all proportion to their intrinsic worth.

He remembers her birthday or fete day with a potted plant, a bit of game, a box of bonbons, a cake from the pastry cook's, or a bottle of good wine. He is marvelously fertile in expedients for making the time pass quickly and agreeably for her. He has a thousand amusing and successful devices for helping her to renew her youth. He projects unique and joyous Sunday and holiday excursions. He improvises delightful little banquets. He is a past master, especially in the art of conjuring up amiable mysteries and preparing charming little surprises. And in all these trivial enterprises he vindicates the old French theory that true courtesy consists in taking a certain amount of pains to so order our words and our manners that others "be content with us and with themselves."

The American husband is particularly solicitous to do the proper thing; the French husband to do the agreeable thing.—The Independent.

### England and France.

It has been playfully observed that the mutual antipathies and attractions of England and France resemble to a curious degree those of man and woman, perhaps one might say, man and woman attached to each other by a marriage de convenance—geographique. "We do all naturally hate the French," Mr. Peyas observed long ago. (Does any nation, by the way, love its neighbor?) France has never ceased to interest us, or indeed to inspire part of our ideas and conduct.

Rightly do her historians descant of the glorious role she has played in the general work of civilization, of the "sympathetic genius which has seized and translated for Europe the ideas of reason, justice and all the theory of life, private and public," which has "preserved even in the useful and frivolous the tradition of art," of the idealist perseverance, whose experiments have saved the world so much suffering and "made of her follies the wisdom of other nations."—George H. Powell, in the Fortnightly Review.

### Much Used Wedding Present

A Providence girl, who has been married about six months, had wedding cards a short time ago from an old school friend who had given her a wedding present, which, of course, demanded one in return. Among her wedding presents the Providence girl had duplicates in the shape of two silver card trays, and in a spirit of economy she decided to give one of these to her friend. It was marked with her own initials, but it would be only a matter of a few minutes to have them removed and the proper monogram cut.

She took it to the jeweler and explained what was to be done. He picked up the tray, looked at it closely and smiled.

"Madame," said he, "it will be impossible. I have already changed the initials on this same tray five times, and it has worn so thin that I cannot do it again without cutting through the bottom."—Providence Journal.

## OLDEST DIAMOND FIELD.

Central India, From Which the Kohinoor Is Supposed to Have Come.

In a recent report of the geological survey of India there is an interesting account of the Panna diamond fields of central India. Historically this country is believed to be the original home of the diamond and from them it is supposed that the famous Kohinoor was extracted some three and a half centuries ago, the earliest diamonds dating some twenty-five years previously.

Of late years India has quite retired from the field as a precious stone producer to any extent or value, but from the account given it should be worth the while of a small syndicate to take up these diamond fields and work them systematically, though it is said that neither in lustre nor price do the stones found compare with the yield of South Africa.

The methods, however, now in vogue mean merely superficial treatment, following the lines which have been in vogue for centuries, with the probable result that the strata containing the most valuable deposits of stones are not reached. From a geological point of view there are said to be diamond bearing conglomerates over several areas, which would admit of deep shaft sinking and systematic mining under competent control being carried on profitably.—India Pioneer.

## TENDER CARE OF A PACER

Dan Patch Has a Man With Him Night and Day.

How carefully a famous and valuable piece of horseflesh is nursed and guarded is told by H. C. Hersey, trainer of the great pacer Dan Patch, 1:55. He has a number of attendants and a groom is with him night and day, the night man sleeping in his stall.

"Punctually at 8 a. m.," says Hersey, "each day begins for him, when he is fed exactly four quarts of oats, with two tablespoonfuls of stock food. A bucket of fresh water is always at his disposal. His meal finished, the stall is disinfected and fresh straw put in. Dan is then brushed off, his bandages, which he always wears, are changed, his hoofs picked and he is ready for his daily jog of five or six miles, weather permitting. After his run he is cooled off and ten pounds of hay is placed in his stall.

At 4:30 o'clock his stall is straightened up and another ten pounds of hay given him. At 5 o'clock he is fed four quarts of cooked oats and bran. After this meal he is put away for the night. On the days he goes his exhibition miles Dan is fed four times a day, getting an extra meal at 8:30 p. m. He is allowed all the hay he will eat up to the time he is harnessed for his preparatory three miles. After the three miles are run he is ready for the fast mile."

### Heroes and Heroines.

"The heroes and heroines of the twentieth century novel," said a book reviewer, "are rather fast. But they are high-spirited and good-looking. Let me read you from my diary some of their characteristics. I wrote them down as I came upon them in my work."

Smiling, the younger man read:

"He carried his six feet two inches and his two hundred and ten pounds with the grace of an Apollo. 'A brandy and soda,' he drawled, lighting a Persian cigaret and stretching his magnificent legs in graceful nonchalance."

"She had tropic eyes and a scarlet mouth. 'Love,' she said, 'is a thirst and a flame.'"

"Helen wore a strange Moorish dress of Tussor silk, revealing the sinuous curves of her supple and ravishing shape. 'Life without love,' she cried, 'is dreary, desolate, false, maddening—more horrible than the darkest depths of perdition.'"

"They held one another by the magnetic force of burning eyes."

"On his great chest life, for Veronica, turned to heaven for the nonce."

"The polished earl bowed to the floor."

"He put out strong, well-shaped hands, and drew her to him in a masterful manner."

"They embraced rapturously, while the earth rocked."

"With cries that cannot be described they threw themselves into one another's arms, raising deadly white faces."

### Fisherman's Luck.

"The most embarrassing thing that ever happened to me," said Mrs. Peters, when the Ibsen club was exchanging harrowing experiences, "happened, of course, in church, while I was wearing black for my father-in-law. I was leaning forward during prayer one morning when my new, heavily trimmed hat fell off, dropped to the floor of the pew ahead and rolled out of sight.

"Fortunately, I had an umbrella. Getting down as flat as I could, I crawled under the next pew, reached out with the handle and fished about for the hat. When my hand finally touched it I knelt in my place, closed my eyes—I suppose I reasoned as an ostrich does that if I could see nobody, nobody could see me—and tried to look as devout as if my mind had never been off the service.

"With my eyes still devoutly closed I plumed that wretched hat in place, using a hairpin because the hatpin was missing, and feeling quite proud of myself to think that I had managed the affair so well.

"When we stood up for the last hymn I suddenly became conscious that all the women in the congregation were staring at me and trying hard not to smile. The moment I got outside I took that hat off and looked at it. My dears! It wasn't my hat at all. I had helped myself to little Flossie Slocum's bright red sunshade trimmed with infantile white daisies—and me in black!"

### Crushed Hopes.

"Times are changed," said Mark Twain, speaking of Washington. "I doubt if nowadays a man of Washington's unswerving integrity would be able to get on.

"A rich lawyer, after dinner the other night, went into his den for a smoke. He took down from his pipe rack a superb meerschaum, a Christmas present from his wife; but, alas! as he started to fill the pipe, it came apart in his hands. The bowl had been broken in two and then carelessly stuck together.

"With loud growls of rage the lawyer rushed from his den and demanded to know who had broken his new meerschaum. His only son, a boy of 11, spoke up bravely.

"'Father,' he said, 'I cannot tell a lie. I did it.'

"The lawyer praised the lad's Washingtonian veracity, but that night on his pillow he groaned and went on terribly about the incident.

"'Heaven help me!' he said, 'it had been my life's dearest wish to rear up my son to my own profession, but now—alas!—alas—'"

## BEAUTY OF GROWING FLAX

Fields Are Blue With Flowers Where Linen Is to Be Made.

There is nothing prettier than a field of Irish flax in full bloom. The stems are about thirty inches high. They are slender and of a pale green.

On each stem is a flower in an exquisite tone of blue; something between a cornflower and a forget-me-not. The little flower is not of a robust constitution. The petals soon fall and then a seed pod forms which, when given time to do so, produces quantities of what is called linseed ("lhin" is the Celtic name for flax). But when the flax is grown for the manufacture of linen it is pulled up before the seed has had time to mature.

After having been exposed to the air for a few days the flax is laid in water and during the fortnight that this process lasts the odious smell with which it fills the offended air is of a remarkably powerful character.

As the local guide says: "Sure, it's just the flax fermentin'. It's a powerful smell intirely, but there's no danger in it, glory be to God."

The soaking makes it easy to separate the straw from the fiber by bruising it between rollers and then suspending it through an opening in the top of a machine in which a horizontal shaft with wooden blades revolves at the rate of 250 times a minute. Parted forever are the fiber, flax and the straw, now torn.

Next comes the spinning into yarn, done in immense mills, and after that the yarn is woven into the fabric itself. Finally comes the bleaching, when the linen is laid out on the green field to be whitened by rain and sun and wind.

These long strips of snowy whiteness on the green turf surprise the stranger. He thinks it some sort of top dressing, spread upon the land to fertilize it. Belfast is the center of the linen trade.

## RIDDING A PLACE OF RATS

Their Habits—Traps That Take Advantage of Their Thirst.

Rats are migratory in their habit, for an estate almost free from them one week is found to be swarming the next, and it is plain that occasionally hordes of them must travel long distances, accumulating as they progress. Whether they send on a pioneer party is not known, but it has been noticed, says a writer in the London Field, that the appearance of a few rats at a certain spot generally augurs the speedy coming of many more.

An estate which is intercepted by a stream or river is peculiarly liable to an incursion of rats, and this lends strength to the belief that they make their way along the banks of running water, finding convenient refuges while on the journey in the holes of water rats by which these banks are honeycombed. For this reason traps to intercept some of the invaders should always be kept set alongside streams.

Rats in big stacks during the cold season are difficult to destroy, for a ferret can do little with them, and is rarely able to make them bolt; in such cozy refuges they also commence breeding early, and this soon tends to a big increase. If a few can be spared, it is a good plan to turn it into a rat infested rick and allow it to remain there; those it does not kill will be forced to desert. Even better than a ferret is a live stoat, if one can be captured unharmed in a box trap and afterward given its liberty in the rick. Should this be done it will remain as long as that is a rat to be had.

A very good plan of clearing rats from an infested rick has been practiced with the greatest success. Rats are exceedingly thirsty creatures, and this fact was taken advantage of by the inventor. With sheets of zinc several feet high he formed a rat proof fence round a rick at such a distance that rats could not jump from the rick over it. The sheets were plain, not corrugated, and sunk several inches in the ground to prevent burrowing. Directly a dry spell of weather set in a tub was buried in the ground and partially filled with water, bricks being piled in its center till one stood just above the surface. The rats, thirsting for water, absolutely fought for a footing on this brick, and drowned each other wholesale, some being actually slain in combat.

The nearest natural water supply is a first-rate place at which to trap rats, for they must resort to it in dry weather, and traps should be set beneath the water at the spots where they drink. An excellent method is to arrange stones with their surfaces protruding just above the water like a causeway along its margin. Each ought to be a comfortable rat jump apart, and at intervals the pan of a trap (the rest of it being submerged) should take the place of a stone. Rats' leap from one to the other and fall victims to the traps. In a time of drought the old buck rats eat the young ones, and this helps to explain their tardy increase during a dry season.

Rats are generally prolific after a season which has been productive of acorns and nuts, for these provide them with abundant winter feed. The year 1904 was a wonderful acorn season, with the result that rats flocked to the oak woods, and stoats followed them up; keepers fell into the error of trapping the lafter, and the consequence was that a large number of rats survived to breed.

It is to be feared that rats are often attracted to the preserves by wasteful feeding, more food being thrown down for pheasants than the birds can at once consume. The writer has seen the keeper's whistle, as he appeared with a feed basket, bring as many rats as pheasants to a ride, the rodents and the birds feeding together, apparently on the best of terms.

If rats are permitted to remain in the preserves there is little chance of winged game, especially partridges, increasing, for those eggs they are not able to consume are stolen from the nests. Rats have been seen to take them one by one from beneath sitting birds. Upon one estate, after a search instituted upon the discovery of several nests emptied of their contents, a keeper had the good fortune to find about fifty partridge eggs heaped up by a rat beneath a thicket of briars. Only one or two had perforations from the thief's teeth, and all but these were duly hatched when distributed in various nests.

A rat is always a delicacy to Reynard, and the number he kills in the course of a season must be enormous. A vixen with cubs is perhaps most energetic in hunting them down.

## MIGRATION.

They are marching, marching southward,
little pilgrims of the night,
Never milestone marks the highway,
never border is in sight,
Nor a fiery pillar shows them of the way
they are to go,
Yet they pass along rejoicing, for a guiding Hand they know.

"We are His, no sparrow falleth to the
ground without His care,
We, the pilgrims of the darkness, are as
safe as sparrows are,
Though the valleys fade beneath us and
the ocean line be dim,
Fear we not the while we follow, leaving
all the way to Him."

Say the hosts of little strangers, and I
hear them gently call
To each other as they journey, and the
answering voices fall
Down so softly from the cloudlands,
though no little forms are seen
And the very air grows sweeter in the
silences between.

List! I hear them question fondly of each
other as they fly,
"Are you coming?" "Aye, we follow till
dawn is on the sky."
And I wonder did the angels call me softly home tonight
Would I follow half as gladly as the
song-birds take their flight.

—Boston Evening Transcript.

### Reasonable.

Customer (in postoffice)—"How much for this telegram?"

Clerk—"One franc fifty."

Customer—"What a lot of money! Now that you can telegraph without wires, I think it ought to be cheaper."—Bon Vivant.

# VANITY FAIR

*By William Makepeace Thackeray*

Copyright, 1907, By Irving King.

Although Thackeray had achieved for himself a considerable literary reputation before the publication of Vanity Fair, it was only with the appearance of that novel that he can be said to have reached that place in English literature which has been his ever since.

Vanity Fair is the best known of Thackeray's works, and it has given him a reputation as a cynic which he hardly deserves. A common criticism of the story is that the good people in it are all fools and the clever people all knaves; and the criticism is not wholly unfounded. It is a cynical story, but Thackeray was more than a cynic—he was, or thought himself, to be at that time, a man with a mission to castigate society and expose its shams; and being a "society man" himself he knew all about it.

Thackeray called Vanity Fair "A novel without a hero," but it certainly does not lack a heroine, for in the person of Becky Sharp it has a character drawn with such skill and power that it will live as long as any creature that ever sprang from the imagination of a novelist.

Thackeray claimed that in Vanity Fair he represented people as they were; but the verdict of the world has been that in his story he did not give human nature a square deal. He himself was never so merciless again. But the story is a great one by a great author, and though the medicine administered to our follies in it is unpleasant, it is doubtless wholesome.

Amelia Sedley, arriving home after being graduated, brought to her father's house for a brief visit her dear, dear school friend, Rebecca Sharp. Rebecca had been educated at the admirable establishment of Mme. Pinkerton in consideration of making herself useful in many ways to the learned preceptress, especially in teaching the French language, in which Becky was most proficient.

She had green eyes, a slight figure, no principles and more than the ordinary amount of brains. Her father had been a dissolute and impecunious artist, and her mother, rumor said, a French opera dancer. But both were dead and Rebecca, being thrown entirely upon her own resources, determined to take the world by the throat and make it stand and deliver. The world had not used her so kindly that she should spare it, she told herself.

Amelia Sedley was a simple, clinging, little pink and white thing, all kindness of heart and sentiment. She had been quite overpowered and led captive by the intellectually brilliant Rebecca, who also appealed to her sympathies because of the lonely and penniless state in which it had pleased fate to place her.

The two young ladies having been graduated from Miss Pinkerton's academy, Rebecca had obtained a position as governess in the family of Sir Pitt Crawley, bart., to whose country house of Queen's Crawley she was to repair as soon as her visit to the Sedleys should be over. But Rebecca, who believed in making hay while the sun shone, improved the time of her visit by making eyes at and singing songs to Amelia's brother Joseph, collector of Boggley Wollah, in the service of the Honorable East India company, home on furlough.

Jos was very fat and very bashful in women's society, but Rebecca green eyes and her plaintive little songs made a conquest of him at once. Unfortunately for Becky's plans, the stout civilian took his sister and Miss Sharp to Vauxhall, where he drank too much punch, and in the delirium of his affections put his arm around Rebecca's waist while he sang in a bacchanal voice, "Hey, my tiddle iddle darling," to the scandal and amusement of the company there assembled. The next morning, terrified at the thought of his exploits of the night before, he fled from the house and soon afterward returned to his lucrative post in India, leaving Rebecca to the consideration of the fact that even the seemingly most securely hooked fish sometimes gets away.

However, not a whit discouraged by the failure of her first venture in the world, Rebecca proceeded to Queen's Crawley, as resolved as ever to conquer fortune. She found the old baronet, Sir Pitt Crawley, a most disreputable rake, with the manners and speech of a rustic clown and a taste for low life and low company that vastly scandalized both his eldest son Pitt and his second son, Captain Raddon Crawley, of the Guards, a tremendous "swell," who had little to do with Queen's Crawley or any of its occupants.

Rawdon was not mentally brilliant, but he was a typical Life Guardsman, very much in the fashion, very fond of cards, boxing, and other gentlemanly diversions, huge of stature and heir presumptive of his aunt, Miss Crawley, Sir Pitt's sister. Though he was head over heels in debt, he got along extremely well in life and was mightily looked up to by the young men of his set. His brother, Pitt Crawley, was his exact opposite—a correct young gentleman with political aspirations, who had been called "Miss Crawley" at school, and was now prominent in "serious" society. He was engaged to his cousin, Lady Jane Sheepshanks, daughter of the dowager Lady Southdown, well known for her persistent dissemination of quack medicine and quack theology.

At Queen's Crawley Rebecca found herself governess to the two young ladies, daughters of the second and present Lady Crawley, whose father had been an ironmonger of the neighboring village of Mudbury. She, poor woman, was fading gradually to her grave, crushed under the weight of Sir Pitt's brutality and the burdens of the high station into which she had married.

Rebecca, the little adventuress, had not been two weeks at Queen's Crawley before she dominated the whole establishment. She found a way to manage even the tough old baronet, and when Rawdon and Pitt came down for a family gathering the green eyes looked calculatingly at the real work of the campaign. Rebecca would have preferred old Sir Pitt, with the prospect of being comfortably established in life as his widow at no distant date, but Lady Crawley had still some feeble life left in her; Sir Pitt was a tough customer, and the little woman could take no chances. Mr. Pitt would have suited admirably, but his engagement to the gentle Lady Jane was an obstacle; and, after all, she did have a little personal liking for the Guardsman and more than than a little for the fortune his aunt was going to leave him when that worldly person should overeat and overdrink herself for the last time.

So the soldier, as was fitting, was the object of most of Rebecca's grand and minor strategy. The aunt, Miss Crawley, who had joined the house party, came in for so much of it that she declared Becky to be the cleverest, slyest, most amusing little creature in the world, and insisted on taking her up to London with her for a while when the family party broke up.

Once established in Miss Crawley's household, Rebecca made herself so agreeable, so amusing and so useful that her patroness would by no means consent to her going back to the dreary life of Sir Pitt's country seat. Thus the little campaigner stayed on and on, soon displacing in Miss Crawley's affection poor Miss Briggs, who had been her dear friend's companion for an unknown numbers of years, and who wrote poetry and was bullied continually by her "dear Matilda."

Rebecca had been part of Miss Crawley's household for some time when poor, wilted Lady Crawley stopped weeping and taking pills and died. Immediately, not waiting even for the funeral, wicked old Sir Pitt hastened to London, and seeking an interview with Becky alone in the front parlor, flatly proposed to make her Lady Crawley No. 3.

"Oh, Sir Pitt," cried Becky, "I can't! I am—I am—married already!" Then she fled to her room and cried—perhaps because she had not had a little more patience. Now to whom was Rebecca married? To whom, indeed, but Captain Rawdon Crawley.

After the unexpected disclosure, the couple fled to Brighton for a honeymoon. Old Miss Crawley took to her bed, sent for her doctor and her lawyer and altered her will, cutting Rawdon off without a shilling. Sir Pitt raved like a madman.

At Brighton the Crawleys straightway ran into Becky's dearest, dearest friend, Amelia Sedley, likewise on a honeymoon trip, and her marriage, like Becky's, had precipitated a dire family disruption.

Amelia's father, John Sedley, having become rich through stock brokerage, had arranged many years before with his friend Osborne, a wealthy merchant, that Amelia should marry George Osborne, who had entered the army. To this arrangement both young persons took kindly, George as a matter of course and Amelia with all the ardor of her simple and affectionate soul

George Osborne was a conceited and selfish dandy, whose once good qualities had been smothered when he was a motherless boy by the overindulgence of his father; but old Osborne was immensely proud of the fact that his son was in the army and consorting with men to whom he alluded boastingly as "swells."

Suddenly, when everything seemed fair, business disaster overwhelmed old Sedley and old Osborne immediately ordered George to break his engagement to Amelia.

Perhaps he might, in time, have succeeded in bending his son to his will had it not been for William Dobbin, a brother officer and loyal admirer of George. So loyal was Dobbin, that he urged George to insist on marrying Amelia at once, though the advice tore his heart; for great, hulking, awkward Dobbin was silently, deeply in love with Amelia himself. It was Dobbin who served Amelia, ever near her, asking nothing in return, while George, taking his love for granted, dazzled others with his splendid presence. It was Dobbin who watched over George now, as he had fought George's battles when they were boys in school. And, as it had been in boyhood, so in manhood George accepted his devotion and gave in return as much as it was possible for the spoiled darling to give to any one except himself.

Dobbin felt that it would kill Amelia if George failed her. His arguments, aided by young Osborne's own selfish impatience of control, won the day, George insisted on marrying Amelia, and his indignant father turned him out neck and crop, refusing to see him again or to hear the mention of his name.

George drew from his bankers all that was then left to call his—a small amount of money inherited from his mother, and proceeded to spend it right and left during his honeymoon.

The sight of Rawdon Crawley, the brilliant leader of his set, delighted him. And Rawdon and Rebecca, now living on nothing a year, with some considerable help from Rawdon's great skill at cards and billiards, were equally delighted at this opportune arrival of a free-handed acquaintance.

When Rawdon was not winning George's money Rebecca was dazzling him with shafts from her green eyes. The little woman could no more help trying her fascinations upon the first man that came near than she could help breathing. She meant nothing wrong by it, not the least in the world; but it made Amelia very miserable nevertheless.

Jos, the fat civilian, who had come back from India for a short stay, was with the bridal party, but he was little company for his sister, and she felt a decided cheering of her little heart when honest old Dobbin arrived, bringing his unspoken and hopeless devotion along with him. But the little party at Brighton was suddenly broken up.

Napoleon had returned from Elba and all Europe was arming against him. The Reign of the Hundred Days began and the three military men were ordered to join their regiments preparatory to service abroad.

In the rear of the British army which invaded the Low Countries in 1815 was a host of civilians. Officers took their wives and families along as a matter of course, and hundreds of fashionables, looking on the invasion as a sight-seeing jaunt, went to Brussels to make merry and dance up to the very verge of battle.

Amelia went along and so did Jos. At Brussels they found the Crawleys installed in much splendor. Rawdon was aid to Major General Tufto, and Becky was with him. They lived at the general's hotel and the general footed the bills. People talked, of course, but people will talk anyway, and our little adventuress flew in the very best military society.

The Crawleys never noticed Amelia at all, but George was a constant member of Rawdon's card parties. Dobbin lectured the dandy on his neglect of his wife and his good advice was received as such advice generally is.

At last came the night of the celebrated ball given by the Duchess of Richmond. Rebecca achieved a great triumph. She was radiant, and a crowd of officers swarmed about her all night. As for Amelia, George left her sitting in a corner and neglected her for hours, fluttering around Rebecca like a moth around a candle. Amelia would not even have had anything to eat had not Dobbin looked after her.

At last the poor woman could stand it no longer. "Take me home, William," she said. "I—I am not well."

George stayed to see Rebecca to her carriage and when he handed her her bouquet there was a foolish note asking her to elope with him concealed amid the flowers. Rebecca saw it and gave her admirer an enigmatical look out of her steady eyes. As they went into the street, over which the dawn was just breaking, the bugles began to play, there was a stir through the town and the troops began to move. Napoleon had broken into Belgium and the great struggle was impending.

The orders to the front sobered George. He took his wife in his arms and kissed her when he reached home. He wished passionately that the foolish work of the preceding night were undone—that his whole life had been other than it had been. Amelia wept upon his shoulder; they knelt and said "Our Father" together and then the whiskered dandy rode off toward Waterloo.

Even great, stupid Rawdon, after he had pressed Becky to his heart, rode away to battle with something very like a prayer on his lips for the woman he was leaving. As for Rebecca, after her lord had ridden away she took an account of stock and found that, should Rawdon unfortunately be killed in the coming battle, she would be able to raise a tidy sum to begin life anew on by selling his horses, his watches and other personal belongings and adding the amount to the sum which he had earned in play while in the Belgian capital and left with her. If Rawdon should be shot in the conflict, the English defeated and the Emperor march into Brussels—why, a clever woman could turn all events to her account. And so the brave little philosopher went to bed quite comfortably and dreamed of living in a French palace and being called Madame La Marechale.

The rest of Brussels did not share Mrs. Rawdon Crawley's peace of mind. Quatre Bras was fought and the Belgian allies broke and fled. They poured into the city with wild tales of defeat, which increased the confusion and fears of the town.

The Duke fell back upon Waterloo, and made his final stand on Mount St. Jean. Proclamations in the name of the Emperor-King were circulated everywhere and the town authorities prepared a palace for his reception.

Of the gay company which had followed the army all fled who could get horses—Jos among them, leaving poor Amelia to the care of Peggy O'Dowd, the brave Irish wife of Major O'Dowd of Osborne's regiment.

Then, at last, within hearing of Brussels was fought the last of the Corsican's many fields. All day long the cannon thundered and listeners' souls thrilled with changing fears in response. Toward nightfall they ceased. No more firing was heard at Brussels that night; no more did the air shake sullenly minute by minute; darkness came down upon the field and the city; and Amelia was praying for George, who was lying dead on his face with a bullet through his heart.

Colonel and Mrs. Rawdon Crawley entered Paris in triumph with the victorious allies, and Rawdon, striving to live by play, got almost as badly into debt in the French capital as he was in the British. Then old Miss Crawley died in England, and died unreconciled to her nephew. Thereupon Rebecca resolved on a coup.

She pointed out to Rawdon that while play was very well as a help, it was not to be depended upon as a means of livelihood. She made him sell out of the army and with the money received for his commission and what she could rake and scrape in other ways, she went to London and effected a compromise with her husband's creditors, thus opening to him again the door of his native land.

Rawdon followed her with the child, for Becky had by this time become a mother, and they set up housekeeping in an elegant little establishment in Curzon street.

Becky now set out not only to live on nothing a year, but to do it on a grand scale. The house and its furnishings belonged to Raggles, formerly butler to old Miss Crawley, who, upon leaving the service of that estimable spinster, had gone into the green grocery business, acquired a comfortable little fortune and bought the house at a bargain as an investment. He had been brought up in the Crawley family and was of course, delighted to be able to let his property to one of that illustrious race.

Becky also made her peace with Miss Briggs, formerly companion to Miss Crawley, and engaged that poetic woman as companion for herself, incidentally borrowing from her the little legacy which her former patroness had left her. Colonel Crawley would invest it to such great advantage for dear Miss Briggs, Rebecca said.

Old Sir Pitt died and Rebecca and Rawdon journeyed to Queen's Crawley to the funeral, where she was speedily reconciled to the new Sir Pitt, and even the new baronet's wife—born Lady Jane Sheepshanks—began to think that the little woman had been sadly maligned.

The Crawleys began giving el

# THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

**Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.**

**Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and should have attention first.**

**If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one.**

The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest because its remarkable curative power has been proven in thousands of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine, you should have the best.

Wilson, Conn., Feb. 18th, 1906.

Dear Sirs:

"A man could not be in any worse condition than I was with kidney and bladder troubles. I doctored with several good doctors and one physician told me I had Bright's Disease and that I would not live over six months. Another told me it was gall stones. I had severe pains in my kidneys all the while, could not stoop over, would be dizzy, could not lie down without someone helped me up; my back was weak and pained me; urine was as thick as cream and it would scald me something dreadful. I had to get up many times in the night to urinate.

I took Swamp-Root and today I am a well man and never felt better. All of my troubles have gone and show no signs of returning. I take my oath that Swamp-Root put me where I am today and I can prove it by acquaintances."

Very truly yours,
E. H. RAND.

Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything, but it promptly overcomes kidney, liver and bladder troubles, the symptoms of which are—obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brickdust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, poor digestion, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, maybe loss of flesh, sallow complexion, or Bright's disease.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling, or has a cloudy appearance, it is also evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale at drug stores the world over in bottles of two sizes and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

**EDITORIAL NOTE.**—In order to prove the wonderful merits of Swamp-Root you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who found Swamp-Root to be just the remedy they needed. The value and success of Swamp-Root are so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade. The genuineness of this offer is guaranteed.


here'" Joss was completely under Mistress Becky's influence and Georgie was only a boy.

Finally, one day when they were stopping at Ostend, Rebecca, who had seen long ago that things could not go on forever in that manner, delivered a little lecture to her friend, telling her that she was a fool not to accept the devotion which Dobbin had kept burning for so many years and that she must go away from there. She needed a protector.

Amelia, as usual, dissolved in tears and declared that she could never marry while her heart retained the memory of her dear and sainted George. "Can't forget him?" cried Becky. "That low-lived cockney, that selfish humbug!" and then she told Amelia several truths about her late husband. When Amelia broke out with indignant cries that her statements were false, the adventuress, with provoking good nature, threw her a little note. Amelia recognized the handwriting and read it. It was the note which Osborne had slipped into Rebecca's bouquet on the night of the Duchess of Richmond's ball, asking her to flee with him.

Amelia, of course, opened the floodgates of her eyes again, but through all her grief she thought that now there was nothing to prevent her from loving Dobbin with her whole heart. "And now go and write to William to come to you at once," commended Rebecca.

"I wrote to him this morning," Amelia said, blushing exceedingly.

So Dobbin came over and took Amelia and Georgie away with him and the devotion of a lifetime thus rewarded. He wanted Jos to come, too, but the civilian declared that his health required a further residence abroad.

When Dobbin and his bride-elect went away, Rebecca did not present herself before the pair, but they heard of her afterward. Jos traveled about from place to place and wherever Jos went there also went Mrs. Rawdon Crawley. It was a great scandal and Dobbin went over once to expostulate with his brother-in-law and bring him away, but poor Jos said: "Oh, I daren't, I daren't. She would kill me. You don't know what a terrible woman she is."

Three months later Joseph died at Aix-la-Chapelle, and it was found that he had frittered away his fortune in unprofitable investments engineered presumably by Mrs. Crawley. He had effected a large insurance on his life in her favor, and though the insurance company said it was the blackest case they had ever seen, Rebecca went to England with her solicitor and dared them to refuse payment, whereupon they handed over the spoils silently.

Rawdon Crawley died at Coventry Island from yellow fever. Six weeks later Sir Pitt died and the title and estates devolved upon young Rawdon, who declined to see his mother, though he made her a generous allowance. Dobbin also refused any communication with Rebecca, and she settled down at Bath and Cheltenham, where she busied herself in works of charity and never went to church without a footman.

A very strong party of excellent people regarded her as a much injured woman and had her attend booths at charity fairs. Amelia and Dobbin encountered her once at one of these fairs.

Becky cast down her eyes demurely and smiled as they hurried away from her—but her smile was not pleasant to see.

Amelia and Dobbin began to live in the country and it was soon whispered that their daughter, Jane, would marry the present Sir Rawdon Crawley. They were very happy; and Rebecca—who shall say whether she was happy or not?

## A "Touching" Story.

The young lady who had sat for a crayon portrait was not altogether pleased with the result. "It looks like me, of course," she said, inspecting it doubtfully, "and yet I think there are some things about it that ought to be changed. She suggested that the eyes should have rather more of an upward look, that the right hand should be a little less prominent, that the hair should be made more wavy, and that certain changes ought to be made in the drapery.

"That would require a great deal of retouching," said the artist, "and I should have to charge you about ten dollars additional."

"O, dear!" she exclaimed, with a pout. "I shall have to give it up. Papa wouldn't stand my 'retouching' him to that extent."—Sketch.

## SAYINGS ABOUT WOMEN.

Notable sayings in respect to woman and her sphere by famous persons of ancient and modern times never lose interest. Here are a few choice expressions on the subject:

"In the administration of the state neither a woman as a woman nor a man as a man has any special function, but the gifts are equally diffused in both sexes.

"One woman has the gift of healin, another not; one woman is a philosopher and another is an enemy to philosophy.

"The same education and opportunity for self-development which makes man a good guardian, will make woman a good guardian, for their original nature is the same."—From Plato's Republic.

"The one sex should be active and strong, the other passive and weak. This principle being established it follows that the woman is expressly formed to please the man.

"The education of the women should be always relative to the men. To please, to be useful to us, to make us love and esteem them, to educate us when young, to take care of us when grown up, to advise, to console us, to render our lives easy and agreeable, these are the duties of women. . . . Every daughter ought to be of the same religion as her mother, every wife to be of the same religion as her husband.

"It is not so necessary to give women the reason for believing as to lay down precisely the tenets that are to be believed."—From Rousseau's Emile (apropos of the sexes).

"I regard them (women) as pretty but inferior creatures, who are as little in place at our tables as they would be in our council chambers. The whole of the present system with regard to the female sex is a remnant of the barbarism of the chivalry of our forefathers. I look on them as grownup children, much like a foolish mama. I am constantly the slave of one of them.

"The Turks shut up their women and are much happier. Give a woman a looking glass and burnt almonds and she will be content."—Lord Byron.

"In the new code of laws I desire you would remember the ladies, and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors. Do not put unlimited power into the hands of husbands. Remember all men would be tyrants if they could. If particular attention is not paid to the ladies we are determined to foment a rebellion, and will hold ourselves bound by any laws in which we have no voice or representation."—Abigail Adams, wife of John Adams.

"Woman must be enfranchised. It is a mere question of time. She must be a slave or an equal; there is no middle ground. Admit, in the slightest degree, her right to property or education, and she must be left at once to protect the one and use the other.

"And there are no objections to this except such as would equally hold against the whole theory of republican government."—Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

## The Chaplain and the Soldier.

Lord Dunmore, the Scottish earl who has been touring America, talked at a dinner in Boston about Mrs. Baker Eddy, upon whom he had called in Concord.

"I think Mrs. Baker Eddy is a good woman," Lord Dunmore said, "and I think her work has been on the whole beneficent. They who misunderstand her I am persuaded, misunderstand her willfully."

Smoothing his gray beard, Lord Dunmore smiled.

"They are like a certain soldier who served in my regiment," he said. "This soldier's chaplain saw Donald making for a public house one day.

"'Donald!' the chaplain shouted. 'Donald! O Donald!'

"Donald turned, gave him a hasty look, frowned, and darted into the bar.

"The chaplain loitered outside the door till Donald came forth again.

"'Donald,' he said reproachfully, 'didn't you hear me calling?'

"'Yes, sir,' Donald answered, 'I did; but—but I had only the price of one.'"

## Was Richard III a Jekyll-Hyde?

Was Richard III the unmitigated ruffian of Shakespeare's play? Sir Clements Markham, in his new "Life of Richard III," flies in the face of Shakespeare and of all our school books and makes Richard a very fine fellow. He publishes, however, a contemporary portrait of this prince, and, if physiognomy goes for anything, he was the last man you would like to meet in a dark lane.

## "Tar-pin" a la Maryland.

When a man aged 82, after a retirement of 25 years goes deliberately back to the senate of the United States and gets into the thick of it immediately, and when that man always has taken his terrapin Maryland style, it proves something. It proves that William Pinkney Whyte is one of the finest old chaps in public life, and that what Ponce de Leon really wanted to find was terrapin, Maryland style.—Saturday Evening Post.

## The Sunday School.

### AN EXILE'S DREAM.

**The International Sunday School Lesson for April 7 is, "Jacob's Vision and God's Promise." Gen. 28:1-5, 10-22. The Golden Text is, "Behold, I am with thee, and will keep thee in all places whither goest." Gen. 28:15.**

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

One of the greatest days of any man's life is that on which he seeks the hand of a woman in marriage. It is a day which his most intimate friends seldom know, one of his own heart-anniversaries; but it is more important than the day when commercial success or public honor comes to him. The choosing of a wife is, by some strange perversion of the sense of humor, considered the favorite topic of jest; yet it really belongs among mankind's most sacred experiences.

The importance of the right kind of a wife was as clearly recognized in the time of the patriarchs as it is today; that is why Jacob was sent on the distant journey to his kindred's home to secure a helpmeet. On his wedding day a man was heard to remark: "I know God has some important work for me to do in the world, because of the woman he has given me for a wife." Which was only another way of saying that a good wife is from the Lord, and a part of the divine equipment for service. A wife is either wings or weight; she helps a man up or she holds him down. It is a rare man indeed who can attain a great life with an unworthy wife, and the number of men whose greatness is primarily due to their wives is beyond reckoning. Jacob could hardly be the inheritor of the divine promises to Abraham except he had a wife fit to share the blessing with him.

For marriage concerns far more than the two contracting parties. The peace and welfare of two families are involved as well as, far more directly, the blessing of posterity. That is one reason for the old-world custom of "arranged" marriages; that is why one of a young man's trying experiences is when he goes to be inspected by his wife's relatives. It is a recognition of the sanctity of wedlock, that causes even the thoughtless world to believe that in this matter God has a part, as witness the proverb, "True marriages are made in heaven."

**A Mother-in-Law's Complaint.**

Mothers-in-law are of many sorts; some are a comfort and delight, others are a blessing in the form of a thorn. Rebekah, Jacob's mother, was doubtless as much of an affliction to the heathen wives of his brother Esau as they were to her. She, however, was the model household, and not one to suffer in silence. So she complained that her daughters-in-law were a plague to her, crying to Isaac, "I am weary of my life because of the daughters of Heth; if Jacob take a wife of the daughters of Heth, such as these, of the daughters of the land, what good shall my life do me?"

That was the ostensible reason for sending Jacob away. It was as important then as now that men should marry within lines of affinity, at least among those who held the great fundamentals in common. Rebekah thought only of a "suitable match" for her son; that affection should enter into it was beyond her reckoning. Orientals do not commonly care for their wives with the sentimental love which is the basis of marriage in the western world; that is why the Christian home has no parallel in heathen lands.

Rebekah's real reason for packing off her favorite son to his uncle's home was that she wanted to put him beyond the reach of his infuriated brother, Esau. Jacob had cheated Esau out of his inheritance, and that hairy man of the open had sworn summary vengeance. Therefore the shrewd and managing mother made this time opportune for the wife-hunting pilgrimage. All the subsequent story is illuminated by the fact that Jacob was really fleeing for his life, as well as seeking a wife. He was an exile and a wanderer from his father's home, and his days and nights were filled with a dread of being overtaken by the offender. Senile old Isaac, in his feebleness and blindness, apparently did not discern the primary motive for Jacob's sudden departure. In the simple minded belief that he was on a mission virtually related to the covenant, he bestowed upon him a blessing and sent him forth. Rebekah, who expected to send for her favorite son as soon as Esau's wrath should be assuaged, never again beheld him. Life's partings are often far longer than they appear at the moment.

**An Exile's Journey.**

Those long, solitary marches northward gave Jacob abundant opportunity for reflection. I wonder what he thought of himself? Surely remorse often gnawed at his selfish heart. A poor creature indeed was he, as he wended his craven way over the hills and fields of the Promised Land. How little he looked or acted the part of its lord and inheritor!

Yet he was the best there was in sight. Like mortals, God has to work with fools at hand. Of the two brothers, Jacob was the better suited for the exalted mission of carrying on Abraham's line; he at least did not despise this exalted spiritual heritage. Esau was a trifler, despite his virile traits. He had no discernment of great things, nor respect for them. He seems never to have ripened into mature manhood. Jacob had force, which is fundamental; there was the making of one of God's great men in him when he should be transformed in heart. At present he is rather a fearful, ignoble character.

In song, sermon and story much is made of the exile's stony pillow, as he lay down to rest one night a few days out from home. Probably this is because of the natural tendency to judge everything from one's own standpoint. They who treat of this stone as a hardship are accustomed to sleeping on soft pillows themselves. The sympathy is all wasted; it would never occur to an Oriental to remark this point in the story at all. Hard pillows or none are the rule all over the east. I myself have seen in Korean homes stones that were used as pillows. I have never used one, although my body has been sore for days from sleeping on hard floors and shelves that are the normal, comfortable resting places of the Oriental. Doubtless Isaac and Abraham and all their forebears slept on stone pillows long before Jacob's night at Bethel.

**When a Man Dreams.**

The pictures that are on the walls of the chambers of imagery in the minds of the men and women about us would be a more surprising spectacle than anything to be seen in a round-the-world journey. The innermost thoughts of men, seldom betrayed by conscious action, are nevertheless the real personality. And it is these that take form and color in dreams. Who can wonder that psychologists find the exploration of the dream world so alluring a pursuit.

Dreams are of the same issue as character. A good man, if he be healthy, will not have bad dreams; a bad man, similarly, will not have good dreams. When the senses lie chained in sleep, then it is that the innermost personality, the deepest subconsciousness is free to express itself in dreams. Without paying any heed to the foolish, superstitious use that is made of dreams by the ignorant, we may yet be admonished by them. Are our dreams inclined, like Jacob's, heavenward? Are they noble, healthful, spiritual? Are they of dear ones and of worthy dèeds? Or are they base, ignoble, wicked? What lies deepest in the heart is likely to come to the surface in dreams.

Jacob's dream, known to all who know letters, indicated that in his straits he had turned his mind to Jehovah, against whose law he had offended. Down, he had looked up. In extremity, like millions of men since, he faced Godward. There is nothing like adversity, loneliness, desolation, and a consciousness of enemies to direct a person's heart toward the Great Reality. What Jacob experienced in his dream was but the logical sequence of his meditations on that lonely pilgrimage up from his father's house toward a far country. The vividness and reality of these inner experiences and transcending in importance all outward circumstances, are tersely expressed in the epigram: "Man is one world, and has another to attend him."

**Heights and Ladders.**

As the path of light on the ocean leads straight from the beholder's feet to the shining moon, so from everywhere there is a straight course to heaven. When Jacob awoke from his dream he was startled to realize that he was so near to Jehovah. The ladder (or rather staircase, possibly suggested to his closing vision by the step-like hills within his view) which lined his resting place with the throne of God has become a type of heaven's accessibility. It is a reminder that God is at no time far from any one of us, and that the Almighty has messengers ever running His errands between heaven and earth. The worst of creeds is that which makes man remote from God; the best is that which shows the divine nighest the human, God coming to man in the person of the God-Man, Jesus.

The very comfort which every man needs who is in a bad way came to Jacob, namely, that although things had changed, God had not; that the Lord in whom Isaac and Abraham had trusted was still supreme, and still intent on caring for his own. As a lost and discouraged child snuggles into the bosom of the father who finds it, so Jacob confided in the consciousness that Jehovah, whom he saw at the top of the ladder, supreme above His angels and above the earth was a covenant-keeping God.

Not only did the Lord reiterate to him the pledges of the former covenant, but He also added an assurance of His abiding presence and protection, "I am with thee; will keep thee . . . will not leave thee"—wonderfully comforting words to the scared and down-hearted pilgrim. In the promise of possession of the land, and of innumerable descendants, lay encouragement to follow with a stout heart the question which he had set out.

**The Day After.**

It takes all sorts of experiences to teach all sorts of people the primary truth of human history, i. e., that God is the greatest factor in life. Jacob was astonished when he awoke, to realize the vital part that the Almighty was playing in the affairs of such a miserable creature as himself. "Jehovah . . . and I knew it not!" he exclaimed. No life is too small to be a special object of God's care. Nothing that is important enough to concern man can be too unimportant to concern God. Wise are they who keep openeyed for the moving of the Lord in the common events of the common days. And man is never nearer God than when he is lowest down in his own fortunes and in his own estimation of himself.

A new name was added to the vocabulary of religious history when Jacob awoke the next morning, for he called the place "Bethel," "the house of God." He took the stone that had been his pillow—and here we find the reason for the mention of this stone, which otherwise would have been difficult to explain—and set it up on end as a monument, and anointed it, after the memorial building fashion of the East. The whole Orient, in city and country, is dotted with stones erected, some of them thousands of years ago, in memory of long forgotten events and persons. Jacob's other pledge, or his part of the covenant, was that he would give a tenth of his income to Jehovah who had engaged to give him prosperity. As has been remarked, the man who will not give a tenth of his income to the Lord is a meaner man than Jacob!


# Fat People

**I WILL SEND YOU A TRIAL TREATMENT FREE.**

I can reduce your weight **5 to 5 Pounds a week** and turn ill health into robust health, mental sluggishness into activity, and relieve that feeling of fullness and oppression by producing healthy digestion and assimilation. No distasteful dieting or starvation, no exercising, no nauseating drugs or sickening salts that ruin the stomach. I am a **regular practising physician** and a specialist in the

successful reduction of superfluous fat. My new and scientifically perfected method strengthens the heart and enables you to breathe easily, and quickly removes double-chin, large stomach and fat hips. Prominent physicians advise their patients to take my treatment, and **leading doctors themselves are my patients. I absolutely guarantee satisfaction** in every case. Write today for free trial treatment. I will also send you free my new book on Obesity. It will give you detailed outline of my treatment; it will be sent you free. Address

**HENRY C. BRADFORD, M. D., 850 Bradford Building, 20 East 22d St., New York City.**


## Distinctive Features of American Newspapers

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

The men and women who belong to the newspaper profession spend so much of their time telling about the affairs of other people that they rarely think to mention their own work, or refer to the many interesting phases of a business that bears such an important relation to our advanced civilization. The distinctive features of various American papers are quite as pronounced as the varying personalities of individuals.

The Baltimore American, founded in 1773, is proud of the fact that it is the oldest newspaper in the United States which has been published continuously from the time it was founded until now. The Philadelphia North American is its only senior, but in its case there have been some brief lapses. The Baltimore American was established at Annapolis, before the town of Baltimore was built, under the name of the "Maryland Advertiser." It is able to boast that it has chronicled the history of the United States of America, having been born three years before that memorable Fourth of July, which heralded the birth of what is now the greatest nation of the world.

It will be a surprise to most newspaper readers to know that there is one Sunday evening newspaper in the United States. It is the Westerly (R. I.,) Evening Sun, the editor of which is ex-Governor Utter, of Rhode Island, who is a Seventh Day Baptist, and whose paper is published in a Seventh Day community. The Sun, therefore, comes out every evening except Saturday.

The Omaha World-Herald is the one paper in the United States that within the space of a few years had upon its staff both a candidate for president and vice president. The former was William Jennings Bryan, and the latter was Thomas H. Thibbles, who ran with Tom Watson on the Populist ticket in 1900.

The Los Angeles Times deserves to be known as the fighting paper of America. In 1890 a strike was called upon a day's notice on all four of the daily newspapers in Los Angeles. One of these surrendered to the strikers at the end of three days, the second succumbed a little later, and the third held out about two months. The Times continued the struggle, against seemingly overwhelming odds, for over sixteen years, and the fight is still on. A boycott of organized labor is generally a dangerous thing with which to contend, but General Otis seems to have thrived on it. When the fight began in August, 1890, his paper contained only from eight to sixteen pages a day, but during one week of the fight last December it had in one issue 152 pages, containing a total of over 600 columns of advertising. Last year the Times carried over 20,000 columns of classified advertising, which was more than any other paper in the world has ever carried in the same length of time.

The Toledo Blade is still known as "Nasby's paper." Abraham Lincoln said the three forces which settled the civil war were, "the United States army, the navy, and Petroleum V. Nasby." The latter was the late David R. Locke, owner of The Blade, and the greatest satirist of his time. Even in his later days when he had become rich and famous "Nasby" was prouder of the fact that he was a good printer than of his reputation as the favorite humorist of President Lincoln. Often when he had some subject in his mind, he would go to a printer's case, pick up a composing stick, and set his article as he thought it out. Some of his best work was done in this way.

The Louisville Courier-Journal enjoys with the New York Tribune the distinction of being the first to use the Mergenthaler linotype machine in America. The machines were introduced into the Courier-Journal office during a big printers' strike, thus blazing the way for all the newspapers in the country to begin setting type by machinery. On account of the Courier-Journal being edited by Henry Watterson, one of the last of the old-line personal journalists it is one of the most widely quoted provincial papers in the world. It is stated by many newspaper men of experience in the east that more Courier-Journal men have graduated from that paper into New York journalism than from any other provincial newspaper in the country.

The Kansas City Star is the only newspaper in the world, except the London Telegraph, which manufactures its own paper. The Star has had in operation in Kansas City since 1903 a paper mill turning out nearly fifty tons daily, the entire product being consumed by the daily, Sunday and weekly issues of the Star. The pulp is brought from Canada and made into paper in Kansas City. The Star was first to sell a weekly newspaper at twenty-five cents a year, and is one of the few newspapers that has never used a comic or color supplement. The Washington Herald, Mr. Scott C. Bone's new paper, advertises "no color; no comics," and has enjoyed a phenomenal growth, despite the fact that the "funny section" is supposed to be the greatest circulation builder ever invented.

The Nashville Banner is the official organ of Santa Claus. It publishes more letters from children each year just before Christmas than any paper in the world. This has been an annual custom with the Banner for a generation, and it has become so well fixed that the children of Middle Tennessee think they will not be visited by their patron saint unless they communicate with him through the Banner. Last year from December 15 to 24 this paper published 2,992 letters to Santa Claus, making in all 151 columns.

The strong editorial page of the Portland Oregonian has given that paper a national reputation, entirely through the offices of Mr. H. W. Scott, who has been its editor for nearly fifty years. Another interesting feature of the Oregonian is that its manager and chief owner, Mr. Henry L. Pittock, has been continually connected with this paper since 1853—fifty-four years. He began as a printer, and within five years had become proprietor of the property. Mr. Pittock has thus been chief owner of the Oregonian for fifty years, and Mr. Scott its editor and part owner for nearly fifty years. There is no parallel to this situation on any newspaper in the United States.

Two of the most remarkable papers in the country are the A. H. Belo properties in Texas. The Galveston News was started in 1842, under the flag of the Republic of Texas. It was published for a short time at Houston while the civil war was in progress, but was afterwards moved back to Galveston. The Dallas News started in 1885. The two offices are connected with a leased wire 315 miles long, and three special trains are run every morning to carry the papers to distant counties in the state. The Dallas News is housed in one of the most elegant and commodious newspaper buildings in America. It covers the whole field from Texarkana to El Paso, a distance almost as great as from New York to Chicago. Such enterprise might well be boasted of by a paper in a city of half a million inhabitants, but when it is remembered that Dallas has only 80,000 people, the achievements of its great newspaper are indeed remarkable.

For years the Memphis Commercial-Appeal has been carrying a daily paragraph on its editorial page credited to the Hardeman Free Press. These paragraphs are very funny on account of their ludicrous errors in orthography and phraseology, and they have been copied by papers in every state in the union. The Hardeman Free Press is the name of a weekly paper published at Bolivar, Tenn., but the funny things it is credited with saying never appear in its columns. They are merely the invention of a clever writer on the Commercial-Appeal. This publicity gave the Hardeman county paper an increased circulation, and brought its editor, Jack Reaves, into such prominence that he was put up for the lower house in the Tennessee legislature and elected by a flattering majority.

A somewhat similar feature was instituted by the Buffalo Times some years ago. In the upper corner of one of its pages it reproduced a miniature paper called "The Daily Hammer." The motto of this sprightly little sheet is "with mallets toward all, and charity for none." Its stock in trade is local hits, and day after day it convulses the town with its sarcastic wit and ridicule.

The Salt Lake Tribune makes a specialty of fighting Mormon rule in Utah. In a letter to the writer, Colonel William Nelson, the veteran editor, says: "The Tribune is today fighting the only fight that is being fought in any part of the United States for the prevalence of free government and equal rights among white citizens of this republic. We have here a dominant, lecherous, grasping, avaricious priesthood in the control of politics and civil affairs, which has made repeated pledges to the United States government of obedience to the laws and conformity to American institutions, and has as repeatedly broken every one of these promises. It is the mission of the Salt Lake Tribune to correct these evils and insist that the pledges made shall be kept."

The Richmond Times-Dispatch is distinctive for its comprehensive reports of educational and industrial work. Its page devoted to the discussion of schools, school problems and school progress not only covers the state of Virginia, but the whole south. Last summer the Times-Dispatch issued a special educational number which contained more school advertising than has ever appeared in a single edition of any other paper in America.

The Chicago Tribune, one of the best American newspapers, has for years made a specialty of collecting statistics on various subjects of public interest which are not within the purview of any governmental bureau. Fourth of July accidents, lynchings and murders in all parts of the country are collected and tabulated in the Tribune office, and the press reports send the results all over the country.

## A FRIENDLY GROCER

**Dropped a Valuable Hint About Coffee**

"For about eight years," writes a Mich. woman, "I suffered from nervousness—part of the time down in bed with nervous prostration.

"Sometimes I would get numb and it would be almost impossible for me to speak for a spell. At others, I would have severe bilious attacks, and my heart would flutter painfully when I would walk fast or sweep.

"I have taken enough medicine to start a small drug store, without any benefit. One evening our grocer was asking Husband how I was and he urged that I quit coffee and use Postum, so he brought home a pkg. and I made it according to directions and we were both delighted with it.

"So we quit coffee altogether and used only Postum. I began to get better in a month's time and look like another person, the color came back to my cheeks, I began to sleep well, my appetite was good and I commenced to take on flesh and become interested in everything about the house.

"Finally I was able to do all my own work without the least sign of my old trouble. I am so thankful for the little book, 'The Road to Wellville.' It has done me so much good. I haven't taken medicine of any kind for six months and don't need any.

"A friend of ours who did not like Postum as she made it, liked mine, and when she learned to boil it long enough, her's was as good as mine. It's easy if you follow directions." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

## WINTER BERRIES.

**Demand for Out-of-Season Fruit Lessens Somewhat.**

Dealers are not agreed as to whether the lessened demand for strawberries in January is due to changed political conditions or to prices asked. The prices, indeed, are about normal, but it may be that the winter appetite for this summer fruit is dying out. Something like 900 quarts came in last Friday, and that quantity has been enough, in face of the small demand, to glut the market. New York is said to be getting a few berries from California, but Philadelphia is supplied at this season of the year by Florida only. Prices now range from 30 to 50 cents a quart wholesale for ordinary to 75 cents for "strictly fancy," large, ripe and sound, and at retail they sell for from 75 to 100 per cent higher. The berries run large, about 30 to the box, making the top-priced ones sell at 5 cents a berry. For California berries the prices are almost doubled, owing to the longer haul.

If these prices were to fall a little a slight increase in demand might be expected, but not much of a fall is likely, because it costs so much to bring berries to this market that the growers in Florida want to be assured of the demand in advance, and rather than try to create it by a large supply find it more profitable to be getting ready for the genuine demand, which in two months more will be big and steady. It only takes about nine weeks in Florida for the vine planted from the seed to bear, and many of the patches are now being replanted.

Strawberries from Florida are marketed here by consigning them to commission men, who sell them for what they will bring, and, in addition to the 10 per cent of the gross price which the commission man gets, 13 cents must be taken out of the price of every quart to pay the transportation. Of this the express and railway company gets 9 cents and the other 4 cents pays for the ice put in the refrigerators in which the berries are shipped. These refrigerators hold from 64 to 80 quarts, and each requires 100 pounds of ice, which is put in on top of the berries. Sometimes in winter the ice gets here nearly as strong as it started, but it would never do to take chances on the weather, for at other times the ice by the time of its arrival here is all melted and the berries are just beginning to go.

It might pay the grower better, perhaps, to own his refrigerators and supply his own ice, but this is doubtful, because most of the growers who supply the January market are in business in a small way and have only small patches under cultivation. The refrigerators are wooden boxes about four feet square, solidly built and lined with heavy paper, with a zinc compartment for carrying the ice. They cost from $9 to $12 apiece. As a general rule they are owned and rented to the shipper by companies which supply the ice and do the packing of the refrigerators at a cost of 4 cents per quart, the wage fixed by the Box Owners' union. California berries are not shipped in these refrigerating boxes, but in refrigerator cars, each box of berries being wrapped in tissue paper as the fine grade of oranges are.

Even when there is a good demand, Florida berries will have only a very short season without competition, for in April berries from the district of which Charleston is the shipping center come into the market, while North Carolina berries begin to arrive in May. After that it's all over with the faraway strawberry until the leaves begin to fall. The freeze of about ten days ago in Florida, which is said to have slackened the supply of berries, is also looked to lessen the supply of oranges and some vegetables.—Philadelphia Record.


# Eyes Bad?

**Grateful Patrons Tell of Almost Miraculous Cures of Cataracts, Granulated Lids, Wild Hairs, Ulcers, Weak, Watery Eyes and All Eye Diseases—Send Your Name and Address with Two-Cent Stamp for Free Trial Bottle.**

The cures being made by this magic lotion every day are truly remarkable. I have repeatedly restored to sight persons nearly blind for years.

Ulcers, wild hairs, granulated lids disappear almost instantly with the use of this magic remedy. Weak,

watery eyes are cleared in a single night and quickly restored to perfect health. It has repeatedly cured where all other remedies and all doctors had failed. It is indeed a magic remedy and I am glad to give this free trial to any sufferer from sore eyes or any eye trouble.

Many have thrown away their glasses after using it a week. Preachers, teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, students, dressmakers and all who use their eyes under strain find with this Magic Lotion a safe, sure and quick relief. If you have sore eyes or any eye trouble write me today. I am in earnest in making my offer of a free trial bottle of this lotion. It is the only positive cure for cataract known, and I am glad to furnish proof in many well-proven and authentic cases where it has cured cataract after the doctors said that only a dangerous and expensive operation would save the sight. If you have eye trouble of any kind you will make a serious mistake if you do not send for my great free offer of this Magic Eye Lotion. Address with full description of your trouble and a two-cent stamp, H. T. Schlegel Co., 1656 Home Bank Bldg., Peoria, Ill., and you will receive by return mail, prepaid, a trial bottle of this magic remedy that has restored many almost blind to sight.


## Saved the Situation.

She raised her head from his shoulder for a moment.

"Do you believe that exercise and lotions and toilet preparations will improve a woman's looks?" she asked.

He pressed her blond curls back upon his chest.

"They couldn't improve the looks of some women," he said.

"Whose?" she asked.

"Well, yours and Violet Cochrane's, for instance," he replied thoughtlessly.

"I don't understand you," she said, raising her head for the second time and chilling him with a look. "We are not at all alike."

"I mean," he replied, turning her head for the second time and thinking quickly, "that your looks couldn't be improved because they are perfect as they are, and that hers couldn't be improved because no amount of work could make her pretty."

And the firelight flickered knowingly as she sighed a great sigh of contentment and relief, while he drew a deep breath.—Penny Pictorial.

## Dobbin Still Holds His Own.

The automobile has become indispensable to certain purposes and its field is widening constantly. But there is still room for Dobbin. He continues to jog his way about in the good old reliable way. Your proud possessor of a $7,000 automobile may speed along the highways with the swiftness of a comet, but the man does not live who will lay odds that when an automobile starts out it will return the same day. Public confidence remains with Dobbin. He may not be as spectacular or as speedy, but he has no tires to explode, carburetors to go out of order or pipes to freeze. And Dobbin gives his own particular laugh when he passes the machine shop or the automobile that is stranded at the side of the road.—Kansas City Journal.


# Farmstead

**Questions for Answer.**

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible.

Will somebody send a recipe to keep beef killed now for summer use? Would like it right away.—A., Little Falls, W. Va.

I would like to ask some reader for a good solution with which to spray plum trees in spring to keep them from being stung.

Will some reader give a good method of keeping the peach tree borer from working on the trees?

Has any Farmstead reader a recipe for a good home cure for a cough?—R., Alliance, O.

I have a mule, 6 years old, that is slightly lame from a crack in the center of soft frog; crack extends to hair; there is a slight watery discharge, but soreness or swelling above hoof. The mule has never had scratches or greaseheel, has never stood in filthy stall or been driven in mud. Is this what is known as thrush? If so, what is the remedy? I would like an immediate reply if possible.—C., Jupiter, N. C.

**Cherries and Cherry Soil.**

The cherry is one of the fruits that can be grown in abundance over quite a large area of the west, especially when planted on proper soils, soils that are high and dry, with good underdrainage. We know of no single tree that we would rather plant as a moneymaker, and from which to get large and quick returns, than the cherry For those not versed in what to plant will say, that for the middle west, embracing the state of Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, we must be contented with the Morello type of cherries. The best varieties of this family are the Montmorency, Early Richmond, Dyehouse and Wragg. While there are many other varieties of recent introduction belonging to this family that are good, we believe these four varieties embrace the good points of all of them, and there is no use of increasing our list by adding more varieties. By planting these you will have cherries both early and late. They are all good varieties of high quality and are especially adapted for planting in the sections named. The large white, black and sweet cherries, which belong to the Dukes and Bigarreau, cannot be grown in this altitude, but must be left to the milder climates of Oregon, California and east, where they grow in abundance. While as an eating cherry they have some points of superiority, for richness of flavor and culinary purposes, there is nothing better than the Morello type.

**Non-Saccharine Sorghums.**

The agricultural department has now in press and will soon issue Farmers' Bulletin 283, on Non-saccharine Sorghums, prepared by C. W. Warburton, assistant agriculturist, farm management investigations, bureau of plant industry.

The bulletin begins with a brief statement of the division of the varieties into the broomcorn, saccharine and nonsaccharine groups, which is followed by a discussion of the nonsaccharine varieties.

The difference between the two groups of saccharine sorghums, the Kaffirs and the duras, are stated, with notes on the valuable characteristics of each variety. The sections where these varieties are of value are outlined and the soils adapted to the growth briefly discussed. The resistance to alkali and drouth is noted, the common statement that sorghums are "hard on the land" is explained, and a method suggested for obviating this difficulty.

The growth of the crop is then taken up, from the preparation of the soil to the harvesting and threshing. The utilization of the crop follows, the different methods of using it being discussed separately. Considerable space is given to the feeding of the grain to the various classes of farm stock, and there is a brief note on its use as human food. The feeding value of the sorghums in comparison with corn is brought out, the fodder and stover being nearly equal in value, the products and the grain slightly less valuable than shelled corn.

The principal insect pests and diseases are mentioned and methods of combating them briefly outlined. Considerable space is devoted to the improvement of the crop by seed selection, and the need for this work is brought out. As practically nothing has been done in the way of improving sorghums for grain and forage production, there is a great field in this direction. The bulletin closes with a brief summary of the subject-matter.

The bulletin is intended for distribution in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, California and the semi-arid regions of the west and southwest generally. Because of the rapid settlement of the more arid sections of these states in the last few years, the demand for up-to-date information on crops which may be grown there has greatly increased, and a discussion of the nonsaccharine sorghums is needed for distribution, especially among recent settlers, who have little knowledge of crops of this class. The manuscript is also designed to bring out the value of the seed of these plants for feeding to stock, a matter which is not generally well understood.

The nonsaccharine sorghums are of value as forage and grain crops in middle and western Kansas, western Oklahoma, the Panhandle and adjoining sections of Texas, and in parts of New Mexico and Colorado. In this portion of the United States they rank among the most important field crops. Some of the varieties are also grown in the east central valleys of California and in other sections of light rainfall and high summ

# PURE WHISKEY

## Direct from Distillery to YOU

You can rely upon the absolute purity of HAYNER WHISKEY—it is BOTTLED IN BOND under Government supervision—and its purity, age, full strength and full measure are GUARANTEED by the U. S. Government, as shown by its stamp on every bottle.

SEND US YOUR ORDER—save all the profits of the dealers—and get this purest and most delicious whiskey at the distillers price

**4 FULL QUARTS $3.20**
WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES.

Money back if it fails to please you.

**OUR OFFER** We will send you FOUR full quart bottles of HAYNER PRIVATE STOCK BOTTLED IN BOND WHISKEY in a plain case, no marks to show contents, for $3.20 and we will pay the express charges. Test it in any way you like. If it is not perfectly satisfactory send it back at our expense and your $3.20 will be returned by first mail. Order to-day and address our nearest Shipping Depot.

Orders for Ariz., Cal., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. or Wyo. must be on the basis of 4 Quarts for $4.00 by Express Prepaid, or 20 Quarts for $15.20 by Freight Prepaid.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY, DIV. 3245
DAYTON, O. ST. LOUIS, MO. ST. PAUL, MINN. ATLANTA, GA.
146 ESTABLISHED 1866. CAPITAL $500,000.00 PAID IN FULL.


# QUESTION BUREAU ?

RULES—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5.—We will not answer any questions on religious topics — no questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

**The Flathead Reservation.**

Editor Question Bureau: Will be pleased if you will give us what information you have in reference to the Flathead reservation, which the government is about to throw open to settlers. Would like information regarding the climate, soil, and such other information as would interest prospective settlers.—A. H. S., Unityville, Pa.

As to the climate, soil, etc., of this particular reservation, the Bureau cannot give any detailed information. We would refer our inquirer to a reply in last week's Bureau, in which the general conditions of climate and soil of Montana were given. The Flathead reservation is in northwestern Montana.

The latest announcement from Washington is to the effect that the Flathead reservation will not be opened to entry this year. This announcement is made in response to a large number of inquiries received by the general land office. The preliminary work which is necessary cannot be completed in time for opening before 1908. The reservation will be opened for entry under the public land laws and according to the prescribed rules and regulations. The commissioner also finds it necessary to state that there are no persons authorized to register applicants at this time for the proposed opening.

**Peter White.**

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please print a biographical sketch of Peter White?—W. D., Imlay City, Mich.

Peter White, banker, was born at Rome, N. Y., October 31, 1830. He was educated in the schools of Rome, N. Y., Green Bay, Wis., and Mackinac, Mich. He was married in 1857, to Ellen E. Hewitt. He has been lawyer, real estate agent and banker. For more than 50 continuous years he has been a member of the Marquette school board and treasurer of the city schools. He was a member of the Michigan legislature in 1867; member of the state senate in 1875. He is a regent of the University of Michigan, and a life member of the American Historical society, and also a member of the State Pioneer society and the Political Science association.

**A Silly Story**

Editor Question Bureau: On the day of the Martinique disaster, September 8, 1902, were the people going to crucify a pig in derision of Jesus Christ, at 3 o'clock, when the eruption occurred at noon preventing it?—C. E. S., Groton, N. Y.

This question was asked the Bureau once before, but it was ignored for the reason that the story seemed too improbable and altogether too silly to call for denial. Suffice it to say it may be stated that the disaster occurred May 8, 1902, not September 3, as our inquirer states. The greatest loss of life occurred at St. Pierre, with a population of 26,011, and the residents perished almost without exception. Was it here, then, that the horribly sacrilegious thing of crucifying a pig was to have taken place? If so, who was left to tell the story? If not here, but at some other locality on the island, why should the people of St. Pierre be the greatest sufferers among all the people of that desolated country? Common sense teaches us that the action of Mt. Pelee would have taken place had there not been a human being on the entire island of Martinique.

**Israel Zangwill.**

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell all you can about Israel Zangwill, the writer.—C. E. B., Ghent, O.

Israel Zangwill, the British author, was born in London, in 1864. He was educated at the Jews' Free School (Spitalfields) and the University of London. In 1888 he published "The Premier and the Painter," a fantastic romance; in 1890 he established "Ariel," or the London Puck, a short-lived periodical. Soon thereafter he made his reputation by his essays, works in fiction, and plays. Some of his best fiction deals with Jewish types and subjects. He lectured in Great Britain, Ireland, Palestine, Holland, and the United States, and, as a prominent Zionist, gave addresses in connection with this movement and the application to it of the Baron de Hirsch millions. His literary work is in a style of much distinction, with frequent touches of irony.

**Dry Tortugas.**

Editor Question Bureau: It has been a long time since I saw anything in print about the Tortugas Islands. Can you give a brief history in your paper? —W. M. W., Hilliard, O.

There isn't much printed history to relate. The Dry Tortugas, Fla., is a group of small coral keys or islets, ten in number, at the western end of the Florida Keys, in the Gulf of Mexico, about 70 miles from Key West. The principal keys are: East Key, Bird Key, and Loggerhead. They are a part of Monroe county. During the civil war the federal government confined prisoners at Fort Jefferson, on one of the islands, and this practice continues. It also serves as a quarantine station.

**Arbor Day.**

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell us something about Arbor day.—W. E. R., Omro, Wis.

Arbor day is an annual tree-planting day appointed by nearly every state and territory of the union. Sometimes it is a legal holiday and sometimes merely advisory to assist in foresting or reforesting scantily wooded tracts or shading or beautifying towns. It is generally in special connection with the public schools, to impress children with the importance of forestry and natural beauty in our civilization. The date depends on the climate of different sections and is absolutely fixed in but few. The day is a legal holiday in Arizona, Maine, Maryland, New Mexico, Wisconsin and Wyoming, the day being set by the governor; in Texas, February 22; Nebraska, April 22; Utah, April 15; Rhode Island, second Friday in May; Montana, second Tuesday in May; Georgia, first Friday in December; Colorado (school holiday only) third Friday in April; in Oklahoma, the Friday following the second Monday in March; in Arkansas, first Saturday in March. In Florida Arbor day comes in January. In many states the day is made optional with the state or with localities, and West Virginia holds it twice a year, in spring and fall.

The origin of the day arose from the alarm felt by the most far-sighted public men over the rapid and reckless deforestation of many parts of the union, and the prospects of its extending to all. Most civilized governments have at different times looked after their forests to insure a supply of timber for naval construction. New York and New Hampshire, even in the colonial period, felt it needful to check the inroads on the forests; the United States government at the beginning of the 19th century bought timber lands and a quarter of a century later authorized the President to take measures for their preservation; and about the same time the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture offered prizes for forest planting. But the first widespread realization of its importance was caused in 1864 by the notable book of George P. Marsh, an eminent American scholar, entitled Man and Nature; the chapter on "The Woods" aroused especial interest, and in 1865 Birdsey G. Northrop, then secretary of the Connecticut board of education, suggested that states might profitably plant trees every year at the proper time, or supervise their planting. The subject brought out several books and many articles. However, the first to propose it was J. Sterling Morton, late commissioner of agriculture, then of Nebraska, who in 1872 succeeded in introducing his almost treeless state to set apart a day for the purpose. Great enthusiasm was aroused and over a million trees were planted that year. In 1885 it was made a legal holiday on April 22, Mr. Morton's birthday. The movement did not at first spread very rapidly, though some localities took it up; the first states to copy the legal enactment were Kansas and Tennessee in 1875, and the next year Minnesota. It was six years before another joined, Ohio in 1882, followed by West Virginia in 1883; then the tide began to rush in, and within five years twenty-six more states and territories had adopted the observance.

**Ammon.**

Editor Question Bureau: Please give us some account of Ammon.—W. A. J., Rutland, Fla.

Ammon was an Egyptian deity whose worship spread all over Egypt and other parts of North Africa and many parts of Greece. The Egyptian hieroglyphic monuments call him Amun. The Greeks identified him with their supreme god Zeus, while the Romans regarded him as the representative of Jupiter. His worship centered in the Egyptian Thebes, which the Greeks therefore called Diospolis or the City of Zeus. He is represented as a ram, as a human being with a ram's head or simply with the horns of a ram. This points to his function as the protector of cattle, etc. There was a celebrated temple in the Oasis of Siwah in the Libyan desert where Ammon delivered oracles, not by words, but by signs made by his priests, and where he was exhibited under one of the above forms. Alexander visited this temple and was declared by the priests a son of the deity.

**English Walnuts in Oregon.**

Editor Question Bureau: In The Blade of March 7, E. W. W. asked about English walnuts. With your permission I would like to inform him and other readers of what has been done in Oregon in the way of growing English walnuts. Fifteen years ago a few people in the western part of the state and Washington began experimenting with the culture of this nut and now almost anywhere in western Oregon and in many places in Washington it is growing in plantings ranging from a few trees to one hundred acres. Many of these trees are already bearing and each year brings fresh proof that walnut growing in Oregon is a good investment. I wish to quote from the Pacific Homestead: "Mr. Thomas Prince, who has large plantings at Dundee, Ore., has thirty-five trees planted in 1897 and 2,000 trees planted in 1898. Last year he harvested between two and three tons of nuts and this year (1906) between four and five tons." Many others have smaller plantings, which have borne good crops, one or two in my own neighborhood. Many walnut orchards are being set all over the western part of the state, but more particularly in the Willamette valley, which seems to be better suited to walnut culture than southern California. Many people think that within a few years walnut culture will be one of our leading industries.

The Santa Barbara soft shell, which was largely planted a few years ago, is not suitable for this climate, and is being discarded in California also; late blooming kinds, such as Meyrette, Franquette and Chaberte are now being planted in the many new orchards. The walnut will grow and thrive in any good, well-drained soil. We have on our place about fifty young trees, the older ones just beginning to bear; some are seedling and some budded trees. Grafted trees bear sooner than seedlings and produce nuts more uniform in quality.—E. D. P., Riddle, Ore.

**District Attorney Jerome.**

Editor QQuestion Bureau: Please print a biographical sketch of District Attorney Jerome, of New York.—T. J. H., Liberty, N. Y.

William Travers Jerome was born in New York April 18, 1859. He entered Amherst college, but did not complete his education there on account of failing health. He graduated from the Columbia law school in 1884. In 1888 he was appointed assistant district attorney. In 1890 he was active in the Municipal League, which opposed Tammany; in 1893 he was assistant counsel of the Lexow committee; in 1894 a member of the committee of 70, and manager of the campaign which resulted in the election of Mayor Strong. In the same year the mayor appointed him judge of the court of special sessions. In 1901 he was active in the fusion campaign against Tammany, and in 1902, after a remarkable campaign, was elected district attorney of New York county. Immediately after his election he established headquarters in the east side of New York, in order to be within easy reach of the people who most needed his assistance. In 1905 he again took an active part in the fusion campaign, and in 1905 was re-elected to the district attorneyship. In his official position, Mr. Jerome has done much effective work in the breaking down of the system of protection of vice and maladministration of justice.

**Lincoln's Birth.**

Editor QQuestion Bureau: I had an argument in Florida concerning the nation's beloved Lincoln. One person declared that Lincoln was an illegitimate child, and I found that this is the prevailing opinion there. I had no authentic statistics to prove my contention, and if anyone can prove this to be a grave error I wish to see such proof in print.—E. A., Ft. Smith, Ark.

The story, or tradition, that Thomas Lincoln was not the father of Abraham Lincoln, as all of the great emancipator's biographers steadfastly maintain, has never been proved. As the tradition, it seems, never lacks for people to keep it alive. It is easy to believe that these false rumors were circulated in the first place for political purposes. Some 25 years ago the matter of Lincoln's birth was seriously taken up and an investigation begun. The result is that probably few persons, born in a pioneer country, as was Lincoln, as early as 1809, have their lineage on both sides as clearly established. A recent article, written by Ida M. Tarbell, so strongly covers the question of Lincoln's birth that we can do no better than quote from it in answer to the above query:

"Lincoln himself, backed by the record in the Lincoln family Bible, is the first authority for the time and place of his birth, as well as the name of his father and mother. The father, Thomas Lincoln, far from being a "poor white," was the son of a prosperous Kentucky pioneer, a man of honorable and well established lineage, who had come from Virginia as a friend of Daniel Boone, and had there bought large tracts of land and begun to grow up with the country, where he was killed by the Indians. He left a large family.

"By the law of Kentucky the estate went mainly to the oldest son, and the youngest, Thomas Lincoln, was left to shift for himself. The youngest son grew to manhood, and on June 10, 1806, was married, at Beechland, Ky., to a young woman of a family well known in the vicinity, Nancy Hanks.

"There is no doubt whatever about the time and place of their marriage. All the legal documents required in Kentucky at that period for a marriage are in existence. Not only have we the bond and the certificate, but the marriage is duly entered in a list of marriage returns made by Jesse Head, one of the best known early Methodist ministers of Kentucky. It is now to be seen in the records of Washington county, Kentucky.

"There is even in existence a very full and amusing account of the wedding and the fanfare which followed, by a guest who was present, and who for years after was accustomed to visit Thomas and Nancy. This guest, Christopher Columbus Graham, a unique and perfectly trustworthy man, a prominent citizen of Louisville, died only a few years ago.

"But while these documents dispose effectually of the question of the parentage of Lincoln, they do not, of course, clear up the shadow which hangs over the parentage of his mother. Is there anything to show that Nancy Hanks herself was of as clear and clean lineage as her husband? There had been nothing whatever until a few years ago, through the efforts of Mrs. Caroline Hanks Hitchcock, of Cambridge, Mass., who had in preparation the genealogy of the Hanks family in America, a little volume was published, showing what she had established in regard to Nancy Hanks. Mrs. Hitchcock had begun at the far end of the line—the arrival of one Benjamin Hanks in Massachusetts in 1699.

"She discovered that one of his sons, William, moved to Virginia, and that in the latter part of the eighteenth century his children formed in Amelia county of that state a large settlement. All the records of these families she found in the hall of records in Richmond. When migration into Kentucky began, late in the century, it was joined by many members of the Hanks settlement in Amelia county.

"Among others to go was Joseph Hanks, with his wife, Nancy Shipley Hanks, and their children. Mrs. Hitchcock traced this Joseph Hanks, by means of land records, to Nelson county, Ky., where she found that he died in 1793, leaving behind a will, which she discovered in the records at Bardstown, Ky. This will shows that at the time of his death Joseph Hanks had eight living children, to whom he bequeathed property. The youngest of these was 'My daughter Nancy,' as the will puts it.

"Mrs. Hitchcock's first query, on reading this will, was: Can it be that this little girl—she was but nine years old when her father died—is the Nancy Hanks who sixteen years later became the mother of Abraham Lincoln?' She determined to find out. She learned from relatives and friends of the family of Joseph Hanks still living, that soon after her father's death Nancy went to live with an uncle, Richard Berry, who, the records showed, had come from Virginia to Kentucky at the same time that Joseph Hanks came.

"A little further research and Mrs. Hitchcock found that there had been brought to light through the efforts of friends of Abraham Lincoln all the documents to show that in 1806 Nancy Hanks and Thomas Lincoln were married at Beechland, Ky. Now one of these documents was a marriage bond. It was signed by Richard Berry, the uncle of the little girl recognized in the will of Joseph Hanks. Here, then, was the chain complete. The marriage bond and marriage returns not only showed that Nancy Hanks and Thomas Lincoln were married regularly three years before the birth of Abraham Lincoln, thus setting forever at rest the story of Lincoln's illegitimacy, but they showed that this Nancy Hanks was the one named in the will. The suspicion in regard to the origin of Lincoln's mother was removed by the discovery of the will, for the recognition of any one as his child by a man in his will is considered by the law as sufficient proof of paternity.

"Now what sort of people were Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks? It has been inferred by those who have made no investigation of Thomas Lincoln's life that Nancy Hanks made a very poor choice of a husband.

"The facts do not entirely warrant this theory. Thomas Lincoln had been forced from his boyhood to shift for himself in a young and undeveloped country. He is known to have been a man who in spite of this wandering life contracted no bad habits. He was temperate and honest, and his name is honored in more than one place in the records of Kentucky. He was a churchgoer, and, if tradition may be believed, a stout defender of his particular religious views. He held advanced ideas of what was already an important public question in Kentucky, the right to hold negroes as slaves. One of his old friends had said of him and his wife, Nancy Hanks, that they were 'just steeped full of notins about the wrongs of slavery and the rights of men, as explained by Thomas Jefferson and Thomas Paine.' These facts show that he must have been a man of some natural intelligence. He had a trade and owned a farm."

**The Island of Haiti.**

Editor Question Bureau: Please give briefly some information about the island of Haiti, how governed, etc.—I. L. M., Comanche, Tex.

Haiti is the second largest island of the West Indies, lying between Cuba and Porto Rico. It is about 638 kilometres long, with a surface of 75,074 square kilometres. It comprises two republics, the republic of Haiti in the west and the Dominican republic in the east, with a total population of 1,700,000. Forty-seven rivers irrigate the land and add to its fertility. The mines are still to be worked, and the field for investment is still open. The climate is healthful. From June to September it is hot in the lowlands, but regular land and sea breezes moderate the temperature. In the mountains it is always cool. There is a dry and a wet season; the sanitary condition is excellent. There are no poisonous snakes or insects.

When, in 1492, Columbus discovered Haiti, the island was divided into five states. The inhabitants, called Indians, were ruled by chiefs. The natives could not stand the hard work imposed on them by the Spaniards and they died rapidly. Then began the import from Africa of the black slaves. The Spaniards enjoyed alone their new possession until 1630, when the French adventurers undertook the conquest of what became St. Domingue. From the intercourse between black and white resulted, in St. Domingue, an intermediary class, the mulattoes. Most of the latter, on account of their relationship, were no slaves, and their black mothers, their relatives and other slaves who could not own enough money to redeem themselves, little by little obtained their freedom; but they were not allowed any political rights. At first they did not resent this, but they endeavored to become land owners. When the French revolution broke out in 1789 these free men, who by that time had accumulated wealth, asked for equality of political rights. The assemblee nationale granted them the rights for which they asked, but the landlords were not pleased to have the colored people for their fellow citizens, and a hard struggle began. The landlords called the English to their rescue, and at the end of the year 1793 the English took possession of a part of the island. St. Domingue was considered lost to France, being accepted partly by the Spaniards, partly by the English, when Toussaint Louverture espoused the cause of France. Up to 40 years of age this man was a slave, but he revealed himself a great general and a statesman. He succeeded in ridding the country of Spaniards and English. The French governor rewarded him by appointing him major-general and governor of the island. Later Napoleon I discovered that he was too powerful. In 1801 he appointed his brother-in-law, Gen. Leclerc, governor of St. Domingue and sent a formidable army to reduce the authority of Louverture, who, after a few skirmishes, surrendered and retired on one of his properties. However, Gen. Leclerc caused him to be arrested and deported to France in June, 1802. In September of the same year the colored people took up arms against French domination, under the leadership of Gen. Dessalines. The fight was severe, and at the end of the year 1803 Rochambeau, who, at the death of Gen. Leclerc, was in command of the French army, hard pressed in the city of Cape Haiti by the black troops, was compelled to capitulate, and January 1, 1804, Haiti proclaimed its independence and slavery was abolished.

In 1822 the Spanish part came under the administration of Haiti, and the whole island was ruled by one government. But in 1844 the Spanish part seceded and established an independent government, known today as the Dominican Republic. The republic of Haiti is administered by a president, elected for seven years, by the house of representatives and the "assemblee nationale." The president is assisted by six ministers, or secretaries of state. The house of representatives is elected for three years by the people and the senate is elected by the house of representative for six years, but every two years the third part of the senate is renewed. The judiciary organization consists of a supreme court of civil, criminal, correctional courts and of justices of the peace.

**"Widow's Pension."**

Editor Question Bureau: In your issue of March 21, under caption of "Widow's Pension," and in reply to an inquiry of W. C., Ky., you give the widow little hope and the orphan none "under any circumstances." Dear Mr. Editor, I think the chances are very bright for both widow and orphan, and if I can convince you I know that you will lose no time in apprising W. C.

March 3, 1899, "An act to amend section 4765 of the revised statutes of the United States" was passed, and after some provisions and provisos this clause occurs: "Provided further, that hereafter no pension under any law of the United States shall be granted, allowed or paid to the widow of a soldier, sailor, officer, naval or military, marine, marine officer or any other male person entitled to a pension under any law of the United States unless it shall be proved and established that the marriage of such widow to the soldier * * was duly and legally contracted and entered into prior to the passage of this act."

Now for the proof: W., a private in the 53d O. V. I., was matrimonially inclined, and married his third wife, Ida, in November, 1898. He died on February 18, 1906, and left two children by the third wife and also the mother. At time of death W. was drawing $17 per month for disease contracted in the service; it, of course, being an original pension, which may conflict with one secured under indigent act of 1890. The widow, Ida, by the following September received $12 per month, and $2 per month for each of the children; three months ago she married and her pension of course ceased, but the children's pension continues. Her pension was secured under the act I have mentioned, and I am quite sure of the second soldier the widow in question married was drawing an original pension, which she does not state, she and her little child will certainly be relieved by Uncle Sam.—C. C. B., Addison, O.

**The Date Palm.**

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please tell me of what country the date tree is native? How large does it grow? Could it be grown in this country successfully? Will it withstand cold weather?—H. C. C., Forest, Ind.

The date palm is indigenous to western Asia and northern Africa. It is also cultivated in some other warm countries, including China, Italy France, Spain and parts of the United States—Florida, New Mexico, Arizona and California, in the last three of which what seems to be a promising industry has been started. The tree attains a height of 100 feet and bears fruit for one or two centuries. Like other palms, it is useful in many ways; nearly all its parts are used for something. Date seeds are roasted and used as a substitute for coffee, or ground and pressed for oil and the pomace used for stock food. The leaves are used for matting, baskets, thatch, etc; the terminal bud as a vegetable; the wood for fence building and other purposes where great strain is not expected; the fibre of the bark for making rope; but the fruit, which contains proteids, gum and pectin, and is particularly rich in sugar, is the most important part. It is one of the principal sources of wealth in the countries where the date is indigenous. It is believed that the leaves of this palm are the ones referred to in biblical writings, and at the present time they are largely used upon Palm Sunday among Christians living where the trees abound.

Since the male and female flowers of the date palm are born on separate trees, enough specimens of staminate flowering trees must be planted to fertilize the blossoms on the others, which alone produce fruit. Since the plants obtained from seeds are of unknown sex until they flower, and since the proportion of inferior seedlings to seedlings which bear superior fruit is very large, the date is propagated by means of suckers, since these retain the characteristics of the parent. The young plants are set in sunny situations, in almost any kind of soil where water is within reach of the roots or can be supplied by irrigation. The sandy, alkaline soils of deserts seem more satisfactory than the richer soils necessary for the growth of general crops. The trees are very difficult to make grow after transplanting, because they demand special attention as to watering. A loss of 50 per cent. is not uncommon with the best of attention. The surviving trees should commence to bear when about eight years old. The fruit is borne in clusters which hang from the thick crown of large pinnate leaves. Individual trees produce from 300 to 500 pounds or more of fruit in a season.

**Origin of Anglo-Saxon Race.**

Editor Question Bureau: Please give the origin and achievements of the Anglo-Saxon race and oblige.—A. W. H., Summit, Ala.

Anglo-Saxon is the name given by modern historians to the Angles, Jutes and Saxons, who migrated to Britain from Germany in the 5th and 6th centuries. A. D. They emigrated from the districts about the mouth of the Elbe and Weser, and the first body of them who gained a footing in England are said to have landed in 449. The Jutes settled chiefly in Kent, the Saxons in the southern and middle country, and the Angles in the northern. Among the various Anglo-Saxon states that afterward arose those found by the Angles first gained the preponderance, and gave to the whole country the name of Engle-land, that is, the land of the Angles. We cannot well give a record of the achievements of this race.

**The Canal Up to Date.**

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please give a synopsis of the Panama canal up to date. A number of years will appreciate it.—M. B., Rockwell, Ia.

If our inquirer will turn to The Blade of February 28, 1907, she will find in the Question Bureau an article of more than a column, giving a history of the Panama canal. It was prepared in direct response to inquiries, but with the hope that it would prove of general interest to readers and form for future reference. We are inclined to believe that appreciative readers of the Question Bureau have already read it, and that it would not be worth while to reprint it.

**Miscellaneous.**

R. E. N., Charlton, Ia.: We know nothing about "Fort Delaware" or "Peapatch island." If you know where it is, we would be glad to have you tell us.

B. E. O., Morley, Mich.: If you will refer to back numbers of The Blade, you will find full explanations of the manufacture of artificial ice. They have been printed in these columns two or three times within recent dates.

H. H., Thompsonville, Mich.: Write to the interior department, at Washington, for the information you want.

L. A. W., Swanton, O.: We do not know the name of the author who wrote "The Hand That Rocks the Cradle Rules the World."

M. F., Cockatoo, Minn.: The wife of a soldier is not exempt from taxation.

C. G. M., Cox's Mills, W. Va.: We recently gave as near a complete list of United States senators as it was possible to give. We cannot at this time give you a complete list of the senators in the Sixtieth congress.

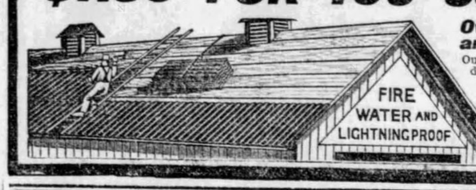
E. C. H., Radnor, O.: We are not prepared to give you a description of the old Jerusalem plank road, at Petersburg, Virginia.

D. S., Priny, W. Va.: The first wife is the lawful widow, and should be the one entitled to pension. The question is one for a pension attorney or lawyer to deal with.

J. L. M., West Alexander, O.: Without looking up the statutes, we hazard the opinion that your man can hold the two officers to which he has been elected. However, it looks somewhat piggish for him to do so. Any lawyer can give you a definite answer offhand.

O. C. M., St. Joseph, Mo.: We can tell you no more about the newly discovered comet than you are reading in the newspapers.

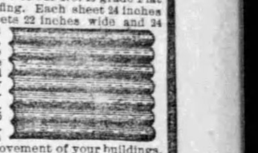

# $1.50 FOR 100 SQUARE FEET STEEL ROOFING



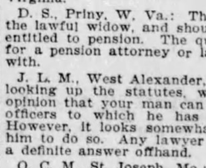

**Over a Million Square Feet at One-Third Reduction. Buy Your Roofing and Building Covering Direct from Us. We Save You Big Money**

Our Steel Roofing is cheapest in price of all steel roofings. It is the most economical in the long run. It is the most durable. It withstands the elements better than any other kind. It is superior in every respect. Stronger, lasts longer, does not become soft in hot weather. Does not crack, dry or rot. Withstands winter storms. Does not soak up. Makes it fire proof, lightning proof, water proof. Much cheaper than shingles. Lasts three times as long. Away ahead of slate. Does not break or crack. No tar or patented compounds. It is the ideal roof covering. Prepared roofings are expensive and not satisfactory. Steel roofing does not taint rain water. Drains your roof perfectly. Makes your building cooler in summer and warmer in winter. Thousands of squares sold every month. Farmers everywhere using it for covering houses, barns, outbuildings of all kinds, storm sheds, poultry houses, hog sheds, etc. Just the thing for elevator siding, stores, churches and buildings of every sort. Easily laid. No special tools required. Hammer and nails, that's all. Absolutely new, fresh from our factory. All ready to put on when received. Can be laid over old roofs.

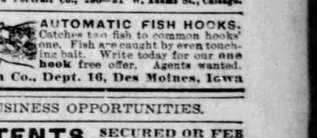
**$1.50 Per Square** is price for 100 square feet of our No. 15 grade Flat Semi-hardened Steel Roofing. Each sheet 24 inches wide and 24 inches long. Corrugated roofing like illustration, sheets 22 inches wide and 24 inches long, $1.75. At 25 cents per square additional we will furnish sheets 6 and 8 feet long. We are headquarters for metal roofing, selling more direct to farmers than all others combined. We have built up an enormous business on steel roofing and siding because we have given prompt and correct service. Thousands of our steel roofs in constant use for years all over the country. Absolutely the longest lived and most practical roof covering made. Inexpensive. Sold in quantities to suit. We can fill your order promptly. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Dealers get from $2.25 to $3.00 per square. Factories add their profits. So do jobbers. You pay all. Save this per cent. Order direct from us. Send us estimate of material of any kind needed in the construction or improvement of your buildings. We can surely help you economize. We make shipments promptly and carefully. No shipments delayed from our end. We have the largest farmers' trade on roofing, siding and building materials in America. We quote lowest prices on roofing, siding eave troughs, down spoutings, etc. SHREWD BUYERS SEND US YOUR ORDERS.



**Brick Siding, $2.00** Just the right thing for stores, houses, churches, barns, hotels, etc. Why not fit up your old building by covering it with bright, fresh brick siding? Easily put on. Made of semi-hardened steel. Looks like brick. No special tools required. Prevents decay. Decreases fire liability. Improves appearance of premises. Adaptable for buildings of all kinds. We sell immense quantities. Gives thorough satisfaction. Comes in sheets 24x28 inches. Has all good points of steel Roofing. Remember, you buy direct from our own mill. We are headquarters for brick siding.

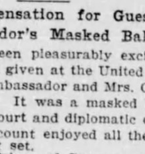


**Metal Ceilings, $2.00** Fine steel beaded ceiling, $2.00 per 100 square feet. Ideal ceiling for stores, offices, kitchens, restaurants, etc. No falling plaster. Always neat and attractive. Economical and lasting. Furnished ready to put up. No special tools required. Comes in sheets 24 inches by six and eight feet long. Also used for siding.



**We Pay the Freight** to all points east of Colo., except Okla., Texas freight at 15c per square additional. To all points west of Kansas, we pay the freight at 55c per square additional. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We will send roofing, siding, ceiling, etc. to anyone answering this ad and mentioning this paper, C. O. D., with privilege of examination, if you will send us 25% of the amount of your order in cash, balance to be paid after material reaches your station. If not found as represented you do not have to take the shipment, and your deposit will be cheerfully refunded.

**Send for Catalog** Ask for our 500-page Catalog No. W. B. 297 free. Full of bargains from cover to cover. Quotes lowest prices on everything needed on the farm and in the home. Contains special bargains on lumber, building supplies, pipe, paints, fencing, doors, windows, sash, heating apparatus, wire nails, tanks, household supplies of all kinds, furniture of all kinds, waterworks systems, in short, thousands of articles in every day use on the farm and in the home. We guarantee satisfaction on all purchases. Our Capital Stock and Surplus is over One Million Dollars. We refer to any mercantile agency or express company or bank or any business house in Chicago. Fill out and mail us coupon or write us and we will send you our catalog.



Please fill out and mail to
CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.,
35th and Iron St., Chicago

Name.....
Town.....
R. F. D.....P. O. B.....
County.....State.....
What kind of buildings have you?
.....
Size?.....
Are you interested in Roofing?.....
Siding?.....Ceiling?.....
We send to Readers of
Toledo Blade
Free our 500-page Wonderful Bargain Catalog.
Do you want it?.....

**CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.**
**35th and Iron Streets, CHICAGO**
*NOTE—We are making very low prices on Wire and Fencing.*


# The Prelude of Easter

BY ELIZABETH AYRES

The attractions held out by the advertisements of the Easter openings were too strong for Mrs. Whitson to resist, though she thought she had so much sewing to do she could not spare a moment, but the soft, spring-like air and bright sunshine were very alluring, and then, too, there was the possibility of getting ideas from the display of the latest styles in gowns and millinery. For a woman who made her own clothes and those of her young daughter, these glimpses of the new whims of fashion were very desirable, especially when she could "carry away in her eye" the design of anything she wished to copy, and this, Mrs. Whitson gently boasted, was her faculty.

She was clever with her needle and resourceful in handling materials, and she kept herself and her daughter Amy always prettily dressed without calling upon outside assistance. Of course there were many stitches to be taken, and Mrs. Whitson was seldom without a needle in her hand. When, between seasons, there came a lull in the dressmaking, she always had "picked" work to do which filled her spare moments and resulted in various dainty garments that went to the adorning of Amy.

At the time of the Easter openings she was much occupied with her spring sewing for her daughter. Amy was in school and wore out her things so rapidly. Then she wanted to have her as well dressed as the other girls of her set, and to do this it kept her brain busy planning and her fingers flying.

The Whitsons were in moderate circumstances, but they were giving their daughter every educational advantage that was possible, though it was doubtful if, at the careless age of fifteen, Amy appreciated the benefits she was receiving. It was of Amy, of Amy's needs, real and fancied, that Mrs. Whitson was thinking when she started out to see the shops in their gala attire. She found them filled with fascination, and she began to feel exhilarated by the contact with the throng of well dressed women. She met so many of her friends, and she heard much enthusiastic chatter of Easter hats and costumes, and of what this one was going to have, and of the indecision of another.

There were so many beautiful things to look at, and so much glowing color shown by the masses of silks and ribbons and flowers, that she became alive and excited, and forgot how tired she was when she left home, and how much of the work she had planned to do before Easter was not yet started. There was no necessity for any of it being finished at a given time, but it was a fixed purpose in her mind from which she had no idea of departure.

In the beginning of her tour of the shops Amy was her sole consideration. She made a few small purchases. They were all for her daughter, and she pictured how pretty she would look in her spring suit and hat, which, in her imagination, she saw completed.

Having absorbed many "ideas" for Amy, her thought was to return home and get to her work. She was reluctant to leave the shops. She was meeting so many she knew, it seemed almost like being at a reception, and, anyway, she reasoned, it was too late in the day to settle down to sewing. She might as well take an afternoon out, now that she had begun it, for it was not likely that she would have the opportunity very soon again.

She joined two of her acquaintances who were busily engaged in inspecting the new millinery, and helped them with their selections. She had not thought of trying anything for herself. She had intended to add new "touches" to her last season's hat and make it do for a while, but she caught the Easter hat fever, and almost without realizing what she was doing, she had ordered one that was especially becoming sent to her home. Her friends assured her of her wisdom.

"We always get our things when there is a full stock to select from. If you wait until it is late the best styles are gone."

Mrs. Whitson recognized the truth of this statement, but she began to feel a bit uncomfortable as the knowledge forced itself upon her that she had no gown suitable to wear with the fresh, stylish hat she had chosen. She wondered if she could possibly find the time to make herself a new suit before Easter. Without having engaged time ahead, it was impossible to get anything made by a dressmaker in the rush season, and, at all events, she liked her home dressmaking better. She could hurry a little faster with Amy's work and get her things out of the way sooner than she had expected. Then she could begin upon her own and have a new gown as well as a hat for Easter.

She was thoroughly in the swing of things, and, obeying her impulse, she bought materials for a spring suit, thereby fastening the imp of hurry upon her shoulders. She hastened home feeling that she had not a moment to lose.

"I must rush," was her ruling reflection, and her rushing began both mentally and physically.

She sewed early and late, scarcely taking time for her meals, and withdrawing herself entirely from the companionship of her husband and daughter. She grew irritable and nervous, but she forced herself to her task until Amy's spring outfit was finished.

At the final trying on process the girl brought her mother to the verge of collapse with her fault-finding. In reality she did not mean it. It was the feeling of strangeness she did not like about her new clothes. She was not used to them, and her first discomfort made her blind to how pretty they were.

In her nervous irritation, Mrs. Whitson was strongly inclined to box Amy's ears for her ingratitude, but instead she sank into a chair, her face reflecting her despair and disappointment Amy, seeing what she had done, was moved to contrition.

"Oh, mother!" she exclaimed. "I'm sorry for what I said. My suit and hat are lovely, just perfectly lovely. I know the other girls won't have anything half so pretty!"

A warm kiss and embrace accompanied the words, and her mother was comforted. She had the strength to go on and accomplish the task she had set for herself, now that Amy was pleased. She had feared that in her hurry she might have made a failure for Amy, but when the girl obeyed her directions and revolved slowly around before her, even her critical eyes could find no imperfections.

"Take off your hat and gown and lay them away carefully, Amy dear," she told her, "and remember you are not to put them on until you dress for church on Easter morning."

She gave her this caution, knowing from past experience that Amy wanted to wear her new things the moment they were in wearing order, even though she protested the discomfort of their last trying on.

She had but a few days in which to make her own gown, if it were to be finished before Easter, and as she was determined upon this achievement, she worked like one who had only an hour in which to bend every energy to prevent a disastrous crisis. She let the house run itself, and she paid scant attention to her husband and daughter. She was always sewing, or fitting, or fixing, when Mr. Whitson came home, and when she left off she was too tired to be interested in anything. She could only go wearily to bed, there to sink in restless slumber, disturbed with visions of plaits that would not stay plaited, and with folds that perversely went wrong.

Easter eve her suit was finished. She tried it on with her new hat before the mirror, to get the effect of the whole combination, and, in the glow of satisfaction that came when she saw she had made a success of her undertaking, she momentarily forgot her weariness of brain and body. She did not look at her face at first, but when she became conscious of her reflection, she saw the sagging muscles and deep lines which her overtaxed strength had wrought. The gay flowers nodding above her ragged countenance seemed like a mockery. They were emblems of spring, and she was late autumn. She took the hat from her head and put it in its box with a gesture of distaste. Her suit she hung away with the same distasteful feeling. Perhaps she should wear it tomorrow and perhaps she should not. The thing that had filled her mind and had taken her energy was done with and accomplished, but she should not care if she never sa

# TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1907.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.
Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.
SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week 182,000


### PREMIUM WATCH FOR MARCH.

We have awarded the premium watch for largest March club to Wm. Batson, Albion, Ill., who sent a club of 148 names.

Mr. Fairbanks may at least feel confident that he will get the Jack Spratt support for President.

"We'll dig the canal or bust," says Uncle Joe Cannon. That means "back to the mines" for the pessimists.

A New York woman caught a burglar and hugged him until he surrendered. What a chump he was to surrender!

"What is a Democrat?" asks a New York paper. We are too polite to answer until Judge Alton B. Parker gives it up.

A Texas man predicts the end of the world next August. Still it will be just as well to prepare to have a sane Fourth of July.

Mr. Carnegie wants to know why millionaires don't laugh. Probably it is because they can't see where there is any money in it.

We are not refereeing the Taft-Foraker affair, but as near as we can figure it out, Taft is one smile ahead of the senator.

When the Taft-Foraker contest is ended we have a mental picture of a tall man stepping into the ring to challenge the winner.

While falling 130 feet a New York man caught cold. That was no doubt because his wife wasn't there to advise him to be careful.

"Everybody is a poet," says the Baltimore American. Maybe that is true, but some people have more self-control than others.

It is our guess that the schools of courtship that hire pretty young widows as teachers will be the ones that turn out the most graduates.

Yesterday was a severe strain to the man on the Nicholas building, but he kept his hand on the lever until every new hat got safely home.

Mr. Carnegie says the Wall street flurry was nothing more than a healthy eruption. Such things do not look serious when viewed from Easy street.

There is some satisfaction to the country in having a man like Mr. Carnegie who can tell Wall street what he thinks of it without swearing.

By taking care of herself when young Mrs. Russell Sage is quite able to stand the physical strain of giving away a few hundred thousand dollars in one day.

The simplified spelling board is to hold its annual meeting in New York April 3. Perhaps you recall having heard of the simplified spelling board.

It is said that the new portrait of the President is not like him. Nothing but a moving picture of the President will look natural to most people.

In selecting trimmings for the spring hats the milliners appear to have overlooked alfalfa, which has become one of the staple products of our glorious country.

It will be a good joke on men who have been drinking all their lives if the supreme court of the United States has to decide the question, "What is whisky?"

Hanging may not be good enough for those Pennsylvania train wreckers, but it will be time to think of something more severe when they are caught.

It would be in accord with the eternal fitness of things should Mr. Fairbanks' chances of being nominated for President look slim when compared with Taft's.

A Russian admiral's life was saved when the bomb aimed at him dropped in the snow and refused to explode. Guess he thinks the poet who wrote "Beautiful Snow" was all right.

The idea of giving the Philippines to Japan doesn't look good. If Japan wants them there is good reason why she shouldn't have them; and if she doesn't want them she probably wouldn't accept them.

The Bible trust, it is said, gives its product to those who are too poor to buy. Did you ever hear of the oil trust, or the meat trust, or the sugar trust, having a blessed thought of doing something of that kind?

Councilmen of Fort Dodge, Ia., passed an ordinance taxing bachelors $15 a year. Now the Fort Dodge girls are out with a remonstrance against the measure. It is always well to think twice when trying to please the ladies.

A western doctor says that after reaching the age of 100 years one begins to grow a new crop of hair. But the man who becomes bald at forty would get so accustomed to it in sixty years that he wouldn't care for a new crop.

The latest wreck was caused by an open switch, so that there can be nothing novel offered in the way of an excuse. A bright man wouldn't have to have many years' experience in the railroad business to know that it is dangerous to leave a switch open when it should be closed.

### REVISING THE TARIFF.

A subscriber of The Blade living in Irondale asks why we are in favor of tariff revision. He says that nine-tenths of our readers in that section are "most earnestly opposed to any measure looking to a revision at this time," and of course they would like to know why The Blade favors a change in the rates of the Dingley tariff "or at least for a radical and immediate change of the same."

In the first place this paper has not urged a "radical revision," but on the contrary has been, and is, opposed to any change in the tariff laws which would disturb the industrial condition of the country, and we believe a radical revision would have exactly that effect. But we have faith that the Republican party is capable of revising that which it created without totally destroying it, and for this reason we have urged that the Dingley bill be amended to meet present demands. It was far from a perfect measure when it was enacted, for, like all other previous tariff laws, it was subject to the influence of politics. The disastrous results growing out of the hybrid Wilson-Gorman bill made imperative the passage of some such law, and it has served a good purpose. But it is admitted even by the "standpatters" that the schedule is faulty and inequitable; that on some articles the rates are so excessive as to protect special interests, at the expense of our own people. The principle of protection, as advanced by the Republican party, means a duty high enough to enable the American manufacturer to control the local market, taking into account the difference in wages paid here and abroad. That principle has been stretched in some instances to a point where it was possible to purchase American-made products abroad cheaper than they could be purcased here, and when that injustice can be traced directly to the tariff, surely a revision is necessary for the welfare of the people. That is, where a tariff goes beyond the protective limits, its benefits are not general but exclusive.

President Roosevelt long since pointed out the importance of readjusting the Dingley schedules. The Republican platform of 1904 demanded that the tariff be revised by its friends rather than by its enemies, thus recognizing that sooner or later the people would insist on revision. In his speech at Bath, Me., last September, Secretary Taft said: "Speaking my individual opinion and for no one else, I believe since the passage of the Dingley bill there has been a change in the business conditions of the country, making it wise and just to revise the schedules of the existing tariff." Secretary of State Root declared in a recent speech: "In my judgment the United States must come to a maximum and minimum tariff;" and even our "Uncle Joe" Cannon, chief of standpatters, is no longer regarding the Dingley schedules as sacred and eternal.

To say that the Republican party should "let well enough alone," is like advising a farmer who has been prosperous, to stick to old methods and old tools lest in his process of revision he make a mistake. It is tantamount to warning the people that the party which has performed wonderful achievements for the nation lacks the courage to go on with the work. And American history is proof that the people very emphatically repudiate a political organization that has lost its progressive vitality.

In the opinion of The Blade, the Republican party can and dares revise the Dingley schedules in a way that will harm no legitimate interest. There is no reason why this cannot be done provided it is done in a scientific manner. A commission of experts should be able to determine a schedule which will preserve the principle of protection, permit reciprocal relations and at the same time remove the inequalities which now exist. The report of such a commission would be accepted by the people without a murmur. There could be nothing in it to alarm the farmer nor any manufacturer doing business on an equitable basis. And why is it not better to make this scientific revision when the country is prosperous and when the Republican party has a safe working majority in both branches of congress?

### GALUSHA A. GROW.

The historian who will cover the career of Galusha Aaron Grow in congress can make a most valuable contribution to our political history. The death of this grand patriarch, which has just occurred in the little Pennsylvania town of Glenwood, where he has made his home, revives a host of memories beginning with the stirring events that led to the great civil strife. Grow was elected to congress in 1850, when he was barely 27 years of age, and was six times re-elected, once by unanimous vote of his district.

During this period of his legislative career he was prominent in the advocacy of most of the measures that prepared the government for its long struggle against sedition. In addition he originated the homestead law, which opened vast tracts of government land to industrious and ambitious citizens and fought ten years before he could secure its enactment.

When in 1894 he went back to Washington as congressman-at-large from Pennsylvania, he found a new atmosphere. The sectional animosities engendered by the war had practically disappeared and we were on the threshhold of an unparalleled business expansion. Mr. Grow entered heartily into the work which changed conditions had entailed, but it was not of a kind to thrill a veteran who had lived and acted through the period embracing the anti-slavery agitation, the rebellion, and finally the reconstruction.

Now, at the age of 84, Galusha Grow is gathered to his fathers, a grand old figure in a grand epoch of his country's existence, and it can be said of him that he was a large part of the machinery grinding its destinies.

### STEALING CHILDREN.

Little Horace Marvin, the Delaware boy who was kidnaped more than two weeks ago, is still missing. Clue after clue has been run down by detectives and dissipated. Today the distracted father and the baffled officers are apparently further adrift than at any time during the search.

Rewards have been offered by the Delaware authorities and by the father in the hope that a monetary consideration might stimulate interest in persons who would otherwise be indifferent. Or possibly the kidnapers, finding that the father of the boy is unable to pay a heavy ransom, might prefer to restore the boy for the reward rather than take a chance of arrest and prosecution.

One thing is certain, and it is that there is a growing demand for a punishment severe enough to stop kidnaping, a crime that is getting to be altogether too common. The murderer causes no more suffering than the kidnaper. There is no torture quite as terrible to the human mind as the torture of suspense aroused by the sudden disappearance of your own flesh and blood, followed with the customary black mailing notices. Then begins a frantic search of the immediate neighborhood, which gradually extends as the sympathy of the people is excited until, as in the present case, the fate of the Marvin boy has become of national interest. Had Pat Crowe been convicted of kidnaping young Cudahy and been given punishment commensurate with the agony he caused others, the crime would not be so alluring to outlaws. But Crowe was set free, and his success has been advertised throughout the nation. Now we find many imitators of Crowe, and unless an example is made of some of them, every man who has a dollar and a child will be in mortal terror lest he will be the next victim of the blackmailing cut-throats.

### POLITICIANS AMAZED.

At least Senator Foraker has furnished the politicians something to think about. They cannot understand his style of game, and they shake their heads dubiously and look sympathetic when asked to express an opinion. It is so long since "Fighting Joe" has been in battle that they have forgotten how he acted under fire. But the fact is that Mr. Foraker is doing just what might have been expected of him when he was in the bloom of his career. He breathes defiance to his enemies and carries his argument in person to the people. As in years gone by he rallied the voters to his standard by the persuasive eloquence of his tongue, so now he hopes to stem the current that is running swiftly against him.

Wiseacres say that he is burning his bridges behind him and that if he loses he must retire to private life. But Mr. Foraker realizes that there are no bridges left to burn. He destroyed them when he began his campaign against President Roosevelt and unless he can build others and convince the citizens of Ohio that he is right and the President is wrong, his retirement is inevitable. In this campaign it is not a question with him of holding what he has, for that is not enough to avail, but of so strengthening himself at the expense of the President that he can more than recover lost ground.

Secretary Taft's friends take it for granted that Mr. Foraker wants Ohio's indorsement for the presidency and have accepted the challenge he has so boldly issued. They assume, of course, that the senator is sincere in his purpose and is willing to accept the result as expressed at the primaries, and that if the majority of Ohio Republicans are for Taft, he (the senator) will assist in every way to assure the secretary Ohio's solid support. That should be the position of both principals, for Ohio would cut a sorry figure in the national convention with a divided delegation. Moreover, such a situation would perpetuate factional differences and might even result in a loss of the state to the party, and that is to be avoided. Let the issue be fought out at the primaries and the outcome accepted in a spirit of harmony which will insure future success to the Republicans of Ohio.

### REASSURING CAPITAL.

The appeal of the Illinois manufacturers to the President for a "reassuring word" has not gone unheeded, according to reports from Washington. Neither has the President suddenly reversed himself in response to that appeal. He is merely going over the ground with great care before committing himself further.

The basis of the appeal was that industrial conditions are being disturbed. There is a scarcity of money, ostensibly due to the timidity of capital, which fears that the President is preparing to annoy the railroads. More likely if the trouble could be traced to its source, it would develop that the speculative interests of the nation are frightening capital for their selfish purposes. They resent the President's interference with their frenzied operations, culminating in the investigation of certain railroad properties by the interstate commerce commission. That this investigation has demonstrated the need of more regulative legislation is not denied by any man who believes in the "square deal." It is being denied by those who see in the proposed reform a curtailment of their questionable financial activities.

If the President can assure himself that the present contraction is part of the plan engineered by these stock gamblers to force his hand, he will confine himself to a heroic effort to disillusionize the people, that they may know precisely from what quarter the wind is blowing. If the financial resources of this nation are to be used as a football by Wall street, then the fight for existence must be between the people and Wall Street, for no such relation can long continue and the country remain prosperous.

If, after an extended investigation, President Roosevelt finds that he must go slow with his program of readjustment until the people can see more clearly his purposes, and learn to rely on the good judgment of the administration rather than on the insinuations of the Wall street operators, he may give this word of assurance that is so frantically urged, but it will be a form that is perfectly understandable and that will serve as a warning against any covert attacks on the national prosperity. The President has no notion of playing the speculative game, and the people should know this.

### SAN FRANCISCO'S SHAME.

The rottenness in the municipal life of San Francisco, as revealed by the confessions of several officeholders, taxes the credence even of the rankest pessimist. Other cities have had their scandals, but the wrong-doing was confined to a few. Here we find an entire board conspiring to sell franchises and offer special privileges to the corporations that would give up the most money to these municipal robbers. There was not even honor among these thieves. They would not stay bought, but betrayed the very interest that had purchased their votes.

The present administration of San Francisco is the product of Abe Ruef, a college graduate, a bright lawyer and the son of respectable parents. After leaving college, Ruef hung out his shingle. He sought business from the under world and he shortly discovered that the field of operations was practically unlimited. The political situation had become precarious, owing to the hostility of organized labor to the mayor who had interfered with a strike. Ruef, taking advantage of the discontent, organized the Union Labor party, and invited the co-operation of all laboring men. The result was a remarkable victory over the old parties, and as Ruef had selected most of the successful officeholders, he found himself at the head of a powerful machine. If he had been a good man, a citizen of high ideals, this political revolution might have worked to San Francisco's advantage, but Ruef was actuated by the basest motives. He wanted wealth, and he didn't care how he got it. In the matter of candidates, he selected those who would play his game to the limit.

Out of this has developed the most gigantic system of corruption in the history of municipal life, not even excepting the case of Boss Tweed. Ruef began with the Tenderloiners, exacting tribute from every law-breaker who could afford to pay for protection. Then he paid attention to the corporations, and it was at this stage of his career that trouble began. Assistant Prosecutor Heney had been watching Ruef from the day Schmitz became mayor, but it was only after the operations had grown to large proportions that suspicion crystallized into certainty. With the first breach in the wall of this corruption disintegration was rapid, and now Ruef's tools, elevated to office because they were weak, are falling over one another in their haste to betray their master.

### THAT PENROSE VERDICT.

The same court-martial that acquitted Major Penrose of the charge of neglect in connection with the Brownsville affair, found that the "shooting up" of the town was done by members of the 25th infantry. There is nothing incongruous in the decision, according to the information at hand. It was not charged that Major Penrose took part in the riot, but the President became convinced that the officer had shown lack of interest in investigating the outrage, and there was reason to suspect that his sympathy for the soldiers was influencing him against his better judgment.

When the finding of the court-martial was first announced it was assumed by the President's critics that it was in effect a vindication of the soldiers. Had this been true it would have changed the whole aspect of the case and probably led the President to admit that he had acted hastily and on misinformation. But under the circumstances the verdict strengthens, rather than weakens, his position.

The investigation of the senate committee continues to becloud the issue. The testimony is contradicting and conflicting in the essentials, and to the mind of the layman is added proof to the charge of conspiracy. It is to be remembered that the contention of the soldiers is that the townsmen shot into their own houses, although the evidence is incontrovertible that these homes were inhabited and that some of the bullets narrowly escaped human marks. That contention is so absurd it is difficult to understand why Senator Foraker permits it to be put forth. Likewise, had the shooting been done by citizens and in the direction of the barracks, as is claimed by several of the discharged soldiers, how does it come there are no bullet marks in the barracks?

It may be that the truth will never be known. The guilty soldiers are not likely to confess, and whatever knowledge their comrades possess is concealed behind what the President calls "a conspiracy of silence."

### LIKE A PRAIRIE FIRE.

The promptness with which the Republican newspapers of the country follow the lead of Congressman Burton is incontrovertible proof of the hold the present administration has on the people. In the matter of launching the Taft boom, it is assumed that the Cleveland congressman acted with premeditation. It is not characteristic of him to act otherwise. Nor would he take so important a step without first assuring himself that it would be approved by Taft and by Taft's advisers.

At any rate the newspapers have taken up the Taft candidacy and are pushing it along. Their analyses of the man and of his political environment seem to prove his availability. They find in him many of the admirable qualities which distinguish President Roosevelt above most men, and they find moreover that Taft has been a sort of governor to the administration of which he is a part, acting as a counterpoise to an impulsive president, while at the same time giving loyal support to the campaign of reform which has been so brilliantly inaugurated.

No member of the President's official family has grown as rapidly in public esteem as has Taft. His record in the Philippines, his work in Cuba and his investigation of the Panama canal mark him as a man of action. His addresses in various parts of the country have added to the popularity of the administration. His trip to Idaho, in spite of warnings prove him to be a man of courage. His speech in Akron when he denounced bossism showed that duty had a higher claim on him than ambition or political expediency, while the numerous responsibilities placed on him by the President denote how close he is to the administration and how much reliance the President places in him.

So when Burton suggests the name of Taft the country gives immediate and loyal echo to the sentiment. No need for the President to add voice of approval. The history of the administration during the last three years makes silence approval, just as certain as if Mr. Roosevelt throwing precedent to the winds, should visit every precinct in the United States and plead in person to the people for William Howard Taft's nomination.

### WALL STREET AND RAILROADS.

If Thomas F. Ryan, who is popularly supposed to control the transportation lines of New York City and whose spectacular purchase of Jimmy Hyde's Equitable stock proved a nine days' wonder, is earnest in his new confession of faith, there is hope of such a readjustment of business methods that this country will steer clear of the shoals toward which it is prophesied we are rapidly drifting.

For Mr. Ryan is a power in the financial world, and is associated with others scarcely less powerful. When he speaks, the natural inference is that he speaks for his colleagues, and that his sentiments are their sentiments. It is a propitious sign that Mr. Ryan thinks he has located the national disease, and it is in Wall street. Except for railroad stock speculation, Wall street would be practically deserted, and Mr. Ryan is of the opinion that, as the railroads belong to the people, they, and not Wall street speculators, should control and operate them.

The greatest injury inflicted by this stock gambling is the effect it has on the money market. As Mr. Ryan says, there is plenty of capital to handle the legitimate business of the country, but when millions are tied up in stock speculation then industry suffers, and stagnation follows.

Mr. Ryan has no criticism to make of President Roosevelt. On the contrary, he is confident that the chief executive is earnest in a desire to solve a vexatious problem, and solve it in a way that shall be fair and just, both to the people and the railroads. In this program he should have the aid, not the ill-will, of the railroad presidents, in order that the best possible results may be attained. One can read between the lines that Mr. Ryan has little patience with the railroad interests that are seeking to block the President's program, and while his interview is in no sense pedantic, it is wholesome advice and implies a warning that should not go unheeded.

### IN THE WRONG LIGHT.

Civilization will not be enthusiastic over the preparations Japan is making for the future. The conclusion of the war with Russia left Japan with an enormous debt and instead of going to work to develop her rich and extensive empire so as to really become a great world power, she has become imbued with a warlike spirit to such an extent that she is burdening herself with obligations to build up her army and navy and doing practically nothing for internal affairs or for the educational advancement of her people.

The Japanese budget for 1907 calls for an expenditure of nearly $110,000,000 for the army and navy, while little more than a million is asked for education, and less than $10,000 for agriculture and commerce. This is not encouraging. It would have been a stroke of wisdom to have reversed the figures and have spent the $100,000,000 for education, commerce and agriculture. The friends of peace and promoters of civilization have reason to feel concerned over the trend of affairs in Japan as evidenced by this year's budget.

### OHIO THE BATTLEGROUND.

Ohio has again moved forward into the political limelight. In respect to the Republican nomination of 1908, there is no longer doubt that chief interest will center on this state. Events of the last few days have determined that much. First came the announcement that Elmer Dover would look after Taft's general campaign, and this was followed by a statement from Insurance Commissioner Vorys, accepting the responsibility of handling the Taft interests in Ohio. The latter incident proved somewhat of a surprise in Ohio political circles, for the reason that Vorys didn't reach a decision until after he had consulted with Governor Harris.

The effect of these announcements was to stir up the fighting blood of Senator Foraker. He doesn't deny the right of Secretary Taft's friends to make a campaign, but he protests vigorously to any assumption that the Republican vote of the state can be delivered for the asking. Then he submits a proposition that is calculated to meet popular approval, and it is that the choice of the Republicans of Ohio for both senator and President shall be determined by direct primary. Inasmuch as that method of selecting United States senators is growing in favor and has been tried with success in several states, and inasmuch as it is a part of the program of Ohio primary reformers, no doubt the friends of Secretary Taft will promptly accept the challenge, thereby paving the way for a most interesting pre-convention contest.

The Senator has met the situation very clevery. By promptly arraying himself on the side of those who believe in direct primaries, he has secured a temporary advantage. Nor can it be charged that he is taking this position for his own aggrandizement, as he has steadfastly denied that he was a candidate for the presidency, preferring to leave that matter in the hands of his friends. Apparently, then, he aims to make a canvass among Ohio Republicans, defending those acts of his which have been criticised, and supporting those principles in which he believes, confident that with his old-time vigor he can justify himself in the eyes of the voters.

In several respects Foraker's course in the Senate has not met with popular approval, and indeed he has been severely criticised for his antagonism to some of the Roosevelt policies, but none will deny that he is a game fighter.

### LABOR AND POLITICS.

It is interesting to observe that the central labor organization of San Francisco has denounced the administration of that city and expressed contempt for the grafters who have made the municipality a byword and a reproach. It is interesting because to labor more than any other element, these officeholders owe their positions. It is ostensibly a laboring man's administration.

When Boss Ruef began his campaign for the control of the city, he took advantage of the fact that the then mayor was in bad odor with organized labor to secure support from that quarter. Likewise in making up a ticket he gave liberal recognition to laboring interests, although taking care that only men whom he could control should be named. In a word, Ruef used labor to advance his personal interests and even went so far as to call his organization the Union Labor party. Flattered by this attention, labor gave Ruef's ticket practically unanimous support, and because of this it was elected.

The startling revelations made before the grand jury as embodied in the confessions since published indicate the brazenness of Ruef's betrayal, and it is creditable to organized labor that its repudiation of Ruef has been prompt and whole-hearted, although that alone cannot relieve it entirely of responsibility, for to do so would be equivalent to denying intelligence to organized labor. The best that can be said for it is that it placed too much faith in the promises of Ruef.

Here we have another illustration of the injury politics works on union labor. No doubt Gompers was well meaning when he made a personal campaign against Littlefield and other Republican leaders in congress, but he failed, and the injury recoils on the organization which he represented. Every laboring man in the United States should take a healthy interest in politics, should attend primaries and give voice to his opinions concerning principles and candidates, but he should do so as a suffragist, not as a member of the American Federation or of any other organization. The foundation of bossism lies in the willingness of some people to let others do their thinking for them, and neither capitalist nor laboring man can serve his country best when he is in bondage, political or otherwise.

### A GIFT FOR THE BLIND.

Mrs. Matilda Ziegler, widow of the late William Ziegler, of New York, has founded a new magazine for the blind which will go free to the reading blind of this country, who can read either New York Point or Braille. This great gift from a woman is called the Matilda Ziegler Magazine for the Blind, and the March number is the first issue.

It is a monthly publication of miscellaneous contents and includes short fiction, a continued story, condensed news of the month, comment on current events in the world, and various departments of a nature to furnish entertainment and material for employment. A musical column is to be added later, and prizes will be given for the best musical composition furnished by a blind reader. In every way that is practical, it is intended to make the magazine as near as possible like those published for those who can see.

Aside from these features the magazine will always be ready to work to advance the interests of the blind; to help them to help themselves, and to free them from the bondage of enforced idleness which, Helen Keller says, is harder to endure than blindness.

The first issue of the magazine contains letters from President Roosevelt, Mr. Cleveland and Helen Keller. There is an interesting account of the Ziegler expedition to the Arctic; chapters from Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch, which is to appear as a serial; a lesson in physical culture; short fiction, and miscellaneous reading of an informing nature. Opposite each page for the blind is an interpretation for the seeing, which prevents the magazine from being a sealed book to any.

Because of the great expense attending the publication of books for the blind, those who must live in darkness are, to a great extent deprived of literary pleasure. Mrs. Ziegler's publication will go directly to the homes, to mitigate those hours of tedium which are the lot of even the most useful and cheerful among the blind. It will attempt to interest readers of all classes of society and degrees of education and opportunity. In other words, it is the endeavor to make it a general interest magazine.

### BIG RENTALS PAID.

Figures given out by the postoffice department show that the railroads are charging Uncle Sam an enormous rental for mail cars aside from the rate per ton paid by the government for the transportation of the mails. In the last fiscal year the average rental of railway postal cars was $5,447. It is estimated that the actual cost of maintenance is $1,200, leaving the net annual rental $4,247 per car.

Congressman Tawney, chairman of the committee on appropriations, is authority for the statement that the average life of a railway postal car is fifteen years. On this basis the average car brings in to its owners net rentals amounting to $70,783, on a first cost of about $6,000.

The postoffice department gave out a statement some time ago showing there are quite a number of cars in the mail service which had been run for twenty-five years. Such cars have aggregated a net rental for each car of $106,175, or nearly 18 times the original cost of the car, and this aside from the payments made the road for transportation of mail.

This is a large sum and big profits, and it would seem that the government should be able to drive a better bargain. Here is a chance for Uncle Sam to cut down the deficit in the postoffice department.

### PARADISE FOR GRAFTERS.

In Pennsylvania there is no need to use a fine tooth comb to uncover graft. The investigation now being made into the building of the state capitol at Harrisburg has already produced some astounding facts. While that edifice was being constructed the cry was, "There is nothing too good for Pennsylvania," and disclosures show that graft has run riot while the taxpayers have footed the bills.

Woodwork furnished by the sub-contractors for $29,000 was charged up to the state at $155,000; "imported" baccarat glass, which, by the way, was made in Pittsburg, costing $27,000, was charged at $138,000; decorations furnished by the sub-contractor for $174,000 were charged to the state at $789,000. Instead of costing four and a half millions, the building and furnishings will actually cost thirteen millions.

Pennsylvania has here an opportunity and a duty. The opportunity is to go to the bottom of this enormous steal and find out the gang responsible for such wholesale graft. Her duty is, that when this is done every guilty man should be sent to the penitentiary, and there should be no tedious delays. The old Keystone state has for years been boss-ridden and machine-ridden, and in the wake have come thefts of such magnitude as to daze the understanding. Now that the investigation is on the people should not be content until the house-cleaning is complete.

### A HUMANE MEASURE.

The lower branch of the legislature of Illinois has passed a bill by unanimous vote prohibiting policemen and detectives from using the "sweat box" and other means of torture to compel prisoners to confess. This process is used quite generally and in many instances it is not only cruel but barbarous. It is on the par with the physical tortures employed in the countries of the Orient, and the bench and bar of the United States have protested against the custom for years. Brutal in the extreme are the means often used to compel men to confess to crimes which they may or may not have committed. Of course the police have no authority to do these things. A prisoner has rights and it is the duty of courts to see that he has a fair trial, and it certainly is not the duty of police officers to force a confession. The Illinois legislature is on the right track.

## Canals of the United States

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Internal transportation in the United States, like ancient Gaul, is divided into three parts. These are country roads and pikes, canals and natural waterways, and railroads. To the optimistic student of commercial problems each of these methods is of equal importance, and should be so regarded by a wise and benevolent government when it chooses to make concessions or distribute favors. But to the majority of people the dirt roads over which the farmer must always wagon his grain or cotton, or the lumberman carry his logs, are a matter of small consideration, and the canals and rivers are of interest only to those whose territory they cross. It is the railroads that are looked upon as the steelbound dependency when goods are to be sent or a distant place visited.

Yet the railroad traffic of the 215,000 miles of operated roads in the United States is only twice as great per ton mile as that of the internal waterways, including the Great Lakes. The United States exports annually to foreign ports 21,000,000 tons of domestic merchandise, of a value approximating $1,200,000,000, yet this tonnage is less than the amount that goes through the Detroit river in the eight months that it is open to traffic; is hardly half as much as that carried by the Hudson river; is less than that which passes down the Mississippi valley; and is only three times as great as that of the Monongahela, which is classed as a "slack-water" stream.

Henry Clay opposed the granting of land for the opening of the Sault Ste. Marie canal, because it was "beyond the pale of civilization," yet the cities of Duluth, Superior, Ishpeming, Marquette and Ashland exist because it is a reality. It carried last year a total net tonnage of about 25,000,000 tons. About 13,000 vessels passed through, taking eastward 20,000,000 tons of wheat, 30,000,000 tons of other grain and 500,000 tons of merchandise, including copper and lumber. During the eight months of the year that it is not ice-locked, the Soo has a traffic equal to three times that of the Suez canal, ten times that of Manchester and eight times that of Kiel.

It is claimed that if this system of transportation were abolished, the cities it built would immediately die, because no system of railways could handle the enormous amount of products from the forests, mines and farms that depend upon it. Even if the railways had the necessary tracks, the price would decrease the profit and the opportunities for growth. The cost of transportation by canal is only one-third of that by railway, and in open water it is even less. It is figured that with proper canal facilities connecting the navigable inland streams, the nation could save sixty-six per cent on the present cost of transportation. Think what such a saving would mean to the people of this country.

When Consul General Mason investigated the question of transportation in Germany, he declared that under ideal conditions a nation would see that its raw materials, such as coal, ores, timber, stone, cotton, grain and crude materials, were carried by waterways, as haste was not so necessary, while the perishables, smaller packages, and passengers should be carried by railroad. He argued that the one method of transportation should supplement, not supplant the other. The value of a farm or mine or a forest is based not only on what it will produce for its owners, but also on the cost of transporting those products, the nearness of railroads and canals figuring largely in the estimate. Hauling overland by teams costs per ton for one mile, 25 cents; on railroads, 7.2 cents; by canals, 2.4 and by lakes less than a mill a mile. The Pennsylvania railroad's charges of 17 cents per ton mile were probably the highest we have ever had.

In comparison with this the rates by boat are ridiculously small. A train must be loaded rapidly, and often the cars are not full; a boat or ship is not so pushed for time and invariably carries a full cargo. A ship costs one-fifth as much as a train of cars equal to its carrying capacity, it lasts longer, and its running expenses are much less. At last accounts the average cost of moving freight in the United States per ton mile was $0.522 by railway (exclusive of the cost of management, structure, etc.); by steamer on the great lakes it was $0.135, and on the canals a trifle more than the last, a difference that will be minimized when steam motive power is used. Boats carrying 2,700 tons go from Duluth to Buffalo in three and a half days at a cost of $120 a day, or $0.015 per ton mile.

Foreign exports and imports equal only five per cent of our interstate commerce. On our 18,000 miles of navigable rivers we are carrying more than all Europe on her 80,000 miles of perfected waterways. One steamer going from Pittsburg to New Orleans by river takes a tow of thirty-two barges of coal, holding 600,000 bushels, and taking fifteen days for the trip. To do the same work it is figured that 100 freight trains of sixteen cars each would be needed, and that they would have to work all summer to deliver the coal. This is said to save in freight $160,000.

John C. Calhoun, in a famous address, said: "Let us bind the republic together, let us conquer space by a perfect system of roads and canals." The partial fulfillment of his dream is found in the long inland voyages one may make, going from Pittsburg to Western Montana by river, a distance of 4,300 miles, equal to that from New York to St. Petersburg. From St. Louis to New York city the water route follows a course that nature first planned and man ingeniously perfected by means of artificial channels. From the Mississippi into the Illinois—which modern ingenuity has made to empty at its source instead of its mouth—through the Chicago drainage canal, up Lake Michigan to the Straits of Mackinaw, down Lake Huron to Detroit, across to Buffalo, thence through the Erie canal to the Hudson and New York. What pleasure this would have given Washington, who, in the days immediately after the revolution, got a charter for the construction of a canal from the great lakes to the Hudson, a dream that Governor Clinton realized for him in 1825. Though it was hooted at and called "Clinton's Big Ditch" at first, this six-foot waterway made New York the richest state in the Union.

A recent writer has likened the canal system of the United States to a pyramid whose base is a line from southern Texas to northern Montana, and whose apex is Boston. From this apex vessels can go to forty states, and come in contact with ninety per cent of the wealth and the population of the United States. Only Nevada, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico have been denied natural or artificial waterways, but the rest of the country has latent if not active powers in this line of development. New England utilized her waters for mill power just as the Dutch settlers of the middle Atlantic states, true to the inherited tendencies of their race, used them for roads to market.

Through Rhode Island, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina there runs an almost unbroken line of small canals that have made the commerce of those sections. From Albemarle Sound around through Georgia and Florida, the line is broken, though it brings in the important Lake Borgne canal that is seven miles long connecting Lakes Maurepas, Pontchartrain and Borgne; Mississippi Sound, and the Mobile, Alabama and Warrior rivers. It saves vessels a sixty-mile trip.

The United States does not consider its 3,000 miles of canals by any means sufficient. Boston has at last awakened to the fact that much time is lost in skirting Cape Cod by steamer, and has devised a canal that will cut across this neck. Another that she has discussed would cut across country from Narragansett Bay to Boston, and save many more hours' journey on sometimes dangerous waters. The old Potomac and Cumberland canal may be made to further fulfill Washington's ideas, and be cut through the ridges to Pittsburg, where 10,000,000 tons of coal, iron and merchandise already pass yearly. The proposed lake ship canal from Pittsburg to Lake Erie would also increase the already great commercial and manufacturing interests of that city, and offer even wider possibilities for internal development. To extend the Chicago drainage canal to St. Louis would insure a deep waterway 357 miles long, protected by dams and locks that would cost $25,000,000, and which would be more than worth it.

The south, rich in mines and agricultural products, is also rich in inland waterways that need only to be knit together by canals to perfect its development. The Columbia river in Oregon, navigable for one hundred miles to the Dalles, has hundreds of other miles of open waterway beyond that need only the cutting of a short canal to be made a great commercial route for the grain countries beyond. Another great project that the west is eager to see, one that would give to the nation a great habor with unsurpassed navy yard facilities, is that of cutting a canal from Puget Sound and Elliott Bay to Lake Washington and Lake Union, which lie east of Seattle. This would secure to Seattle a waterfront of many miles, with facilities for warehouse storage and shipping increased a hundred-fold.

## Current Events.

Minnesota supreme court sustains Great Northern's $60,000,000 stock issue.

Hypnotism is successfully used as a cure for ungovernable girls in New Jersey state home.

Senator Foraker declines all propositions looking to a compromise with Secretary Taft.

Mayor Dunne and his managers predict a landslide, declaring a "tidal wave" has set in for the executive.

Corbin Banking company, of New York, assigns owing to dull real estate market. Liabilities are $1,700,000.

Speaker in the parliament at St. Petersburg throws body into a ferment by shouting, "Seize the czar's power!"

"Chick" Stahl, manager of the Boston American league baseball team, commits suicide at West Baden, Ind.

"Silent" Smith dies while on honeymoon in Japan; was worth $75,000,000 and inherited wealth of George Smith, pioneer Chicago capitalist.

Congressman Otjen, who has just returned from a trip to Panama, in an interview at Milwaukee, says it will require ten years to finish the canal.

New York Central railroad and two of its officials are indicted for manslaughter in the second degree in connection with the Brewster wreck.

Unknown woman plunges from Prospect point into Niagara river at the brink of the American falls and is carried to death on the rocks below.

Senator Foraker, in his questions at the Brownsville inquiry, implies that the evidence against the negro troops may have been manufactured.

Treasury officials at Washington say that the financial outlook has brightened to such an extent that apprehensions which have prevailed are relieved.

Senator Teller, in a speech at Denver, declares a toga was sold to Simon Guggenheim, the smelter millionaire, and weeps at the shame of the state.

The tax assessment against the Russell Sage estate at New York is cut to $2,258,000 from $50,000,000 tentative assessment fixed by the department of taxes.

B. H. B. Draper, son of the lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, whose engagement was broken off recently, is married in New York to another woman.

Twelve men, mostly millionaires, testify before the San Francisco grand jury and lay bare the innermost details of huge bribery deals in connection with franchise grants.

Anglo-Saxon prelates in Rome present a memorandum to the papal secretary of state urging that the English-speaking world be given better representation in the sacred college.

Following the derailment of the Keystone Express, near Pittsburg, so soon after a similar disaster to the Chicago Limited, Pennsylvania railroad officials offer a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension of perpetrators.

Ignoring the free beer which they are given, workmen in St. Louis breweries strike over a mere matter of wages, tying up the industry and putting in peril 1,250,000 barrels of beer.

E. G. Lewis, the St. Louis publisher, whose publications were barred from the mails, arouses President Roosevelt's wrath by sensational charges of graft in the postoffice department.

That railway agitation and hostility menaces the existence of the roads and the development and prosperity of the agricultural and other industries of the nation is pointed out by the Prairie Farmer.

Committee of the Illinois Manufacturers' association visits President Roosevelt and asks him to state his position with regard to railroads in a speech at Springfield, in order to allay alarm over the financial situation.

Railroad managers' committee appeals to the interstate commerce commission and department of labor, invoking the Sherman act to prevent the strike of conductors and trainmen, but the employes' committee declares that only the granting of all demands will be effectual.

William E. Curtis writes from Havana that one of the causes of the unrest in Cuba is the manner in which the people have been debauched by gratuities, thousands holding political offices, while $70,000,000 has been paid out, supposedly for services in the revolution against Spain, but, in reality, largely in graft.

## MAKES COWBOYS' BOOTS.

### Why the Plainsmen Want High and Sharp Pointed Heels.

In Olathe, Kan., there is a factory which makes 200 pairs of "cowboy boots" each wek. Each pair of these

# WATCHES

## e Blade's Revised List for 1906-7—18 and 16 Sizes.

uring the past season we have had many inquiries from our readers for es on 16 size watches, that we have luded them in our list this season. The 16 size watch is now the popu- size for men and boys, being very ch lighter in weight, smaller in and thinner than the 18 size. With the exception of the 3-O size ches, which are Dueber-Hampden vements, we shall handle this sea- only Waltham and Elgin move- nts. The reputation and reliability hese movements are so well known ur readers that they need no fur- r recommendation from us. he cases used in our watches this son are the very best grade of 25- r and 20-year gold filled cases on market. We make no extra charge season for hand engraved cases he 25-year grade.

We guarantee everything we er you to be just exactly as rep- ented,

d you will find our prices lower n you can purchase the same qual- for elsewhere. he Waltham and Elgin watches are stem wind and stem set. The 3-O Dueber-Hampden watches are wind and lever set. The 3-O watches are the smallest ladies' tches made. They are very dainty may be worn as chatelaines.

All Watches are sent by regis- ed mail.

e can supply any movement made the Waltham or Elgin companies, will be pleased to quote prices. his offer is intended only for Blade scribers. We desire to give our scribers the advantage of the best lity of everything at the very low- price.

MOVEMENTS.

ickel—Fifteen jewels (settings); k train; exposed pallets; cut ex- sion balance; Breguet hairspring; shed oval regulator; sunk second ; nickel index; dust ring; damas- ned plates.
ickel—Seven jewels; quick train; osed pallets; cut expansion bal- e; Breguet hairspring; polished steel regulator; sunk second ; nickel index; dust ring; damas- ned plates.

### Men's Watches

o. 100—18 size, ear hunting se, 7-jeweled ks .....$14.00

o. 101—18 size, ear open-face, weled ks ....$11.50

o. 102—16 size, ear hunting se, 7-jeweled ks .....$15.00

o. 103—16 size, ear open-face, weled ks ....$12.25

o. 104—18 size, ear hunting se, 15-jeweled ks .....$15.50

o. 105—18 size, ear open-face, weled ks ....$12.50

o. 106—16 size, ear hunting se, 15-jeweled ks .....$17.00

o. 107—16 size, ear open-face, weled ks ....$14.50

No. 108—18 size, 20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works .....$12.50

No. 109—18 size, 20-year open-face, 7-jeweled works .....$9.75

No. 110—16 size, 20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works .....$12.75

No. 111—16 size, 20-year open-face, 7-jeweled works .....$10.00

No. 112—18 size, 20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works ....$13.50

No. 113—18 size, 20-year open-face, 15-jeweled works ....$10.50

No. 114—16 size, 20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works .....$15.00

No. 115—16 size, 20-year open-face, 15-jeweled works ....$12.50

### Nickel Silver Cases

o. 116—18 size, weled ks .....$5.30

o. 117—16 size, weled ks ....$6.75

No. 118—18 size, 15-jeweled works .....$6.60

No. 119—16 size, 15-jeweled works ....$8.75

### Ladies' 6 Size

o. 120—25-year ting case, 7- weled ks .....$12.50

o. 121—25-year ting case, 15- weled ks ...$13.50

No. 122—20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works .....$11.00

No. 123—20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works ...$12.25

### Ladies' O Size

o. 124—25-year ting case, 7- weled ks .....$14.00

o. 125—25-year ting case, 15- weled ks ...$17.50

No. 126—20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works .....$13.00

No. 127—20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works ...$16.50

### Ladies' 3-O Size

o. 128—"The 400" 25-year hunting e, 17-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden rks .....$18.50

o. 129—"The Diadem," 25-year ting case, 15-jeweled, Dueber- mpden works .....$15.00

o. 130—"Molly Stark," 25-year hunt- case, 7-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden rks .....$13.75

Always remember that everything offer you is just exactly as repre- ted, or we will refund your money. Remit by P. O. money order, express ney order, registered letter, or New rk draft.

Address all orders to

HE BLADE, Toledo, O.

## Cut Paper Patterns

PARIS PATTERNS.

The cut paper patterns now offered our readers are furnished by the ris Modes Co., of New York, and e the best, latest and most perfect tterns offered by any newspaper ing cut paper patterns. These patterns provide for the allow- ce of all seams; are easy, simple and ctical to use, and perfect in fit. If correct size is selected, a garment y be cut and made to fit perfectly hout any alteration. These patterns will be mailed to any dress at only 10 cents each. In order- address your letter, "Pattern De- rtment, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." In- se 10 cents in silver for each pat- n ordered. Please do NOT send stamps. Incloss silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. e more, do NOT send stamps. They ck together, and it is difficult to dis- se of them, unless at a discount. Write very plainly the NUMBER and NAME of each pattern, as it ap- rs under the cut, and also the BUST EASURE you wish.

SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also. dress as follows, including price of pattern ordered, Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the ice, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. ny of these show TWO patterns in illustration. In such cases, either ll be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, both on receipt of two silver dimes.

**dies' Tucked Jumper, Closed at Back and with Mikado Sleeves—Paris Pat- tern No. 1877—All Seams Allowed.**

The jumper waist is exceedingly pop-

r in all sorts of pretty stuffs. The ening of this jumper is in the back, d this feature will recommend it to many persons who do not like the idea of slipping the waist over the head. It is an extremely good model for the pretty summer foulards.

The pattern is in 5 sizes—32 to 40 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the jumper requires 2⅝ yards of material 20 inches wide, or 1¾ yards 36 inches wide, or 1½ yards 42 inches wide. As illustrated, 1¼ yards of velvet ribbon ⅝ inch wide for straps and 1½ yards of velvet ribbon 1¼ inches wide to trim sleeves.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

**Ladies' Tucked Shirt Waist—Paris Pat- tern No. 1873—All Seams Allowed.**

If made in Scotch flannel, lansdowne or albatross this is a splendid model for between seasons and will be found exceedingly useful during the cooler days of summer. There are short tucks from the shoulder and full length tucks in the front extending from shoulder to belt. This gives an aspect of great

neatness when worn, and a plain collar with a small butterfly bow is the proper thing to wear with it.

The pattern is in 7 sizes—32 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the shirtwaist needs 5 yards of goods 20 inches wide, or 2¾ yards 36 inches wide or 2½ yards 42 inches wide; ⅝ yard of material 20 inches wide, or ¼ yard 36 or 42 inches wide, extra, will be required for fluted ruffles trimming box plait. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

**Ladies' Jumper, Slipped on Over the Head—Paris Pattern No. 1881—All Seams Allowed.**

A recent addition to the number of

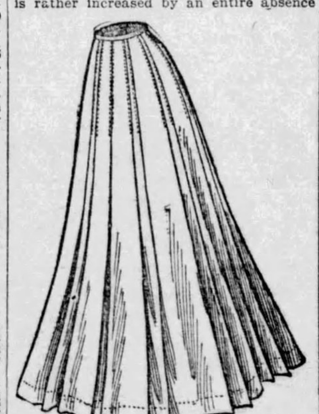
jumpers which have made their way with extreme haste to general popularity, is shown in this pretty model of shrimp-pink louisine. It is slipped on over the head and shows no fastening. On that account it is an extremely good model for decoration either in the way of embroidery or painting.

The pattern is in seven sizes—32 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the jumper requires 2¾ yards of material 20 inches wide, or 1⅝ yards 36 inches wide, or 1½ yards 42 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

**Ladies' Thirteen-Gored Skirt, With An Under Box-Plait At Centre-Back Seam and Side-Plaits Below Hip at the Other Seams—Paris Pattern No. 1861—All Seams Allowed.**

For a separate skirt in panama, serge or cashmere this smart model would make an invaluable addition to the wardrobe. Such a skirt does not admit of any but the flattest trimming—folds or tucks or ribbon bands—and indeed its elegance is rather increased by an entire absence



of trimming. It is a good pattern, therefore, for striped material, or for dull plaids and checks.

The pattern is in seven sizes—22 to 34 inches, waist measure. For 26 waist, the skirt require 11 yards of goods 20 inches wide, or 6¾ yards 26 inches wide, or 5¼ yards 42 inches wide, or 4¼ yards 54 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

**Ladies' Tucked Dressing Sack, With Dutch Neck and Three-Quarter Length Sleeves—Paris Pattern No. 1851—All Seams Allowed.**

It would seem that there could not be

too many new designs for the negligees for wearing as combing jackets or for other informal uses in the morning at home, as this pretty model of pink silk gingham with Venise banding bears witness. Its Dutch neck and three-quarter length sleeves are features which add attractiveness to the whole. This useful garment would be fully developed in Japanese crepe cloth, in any of the Scotch or French flannels, or in white lawn.

The pattern is in seven sizes—32 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the dressing sack needs 3⅜ yards of material 20 inches wide, or 2⅝ yards 36 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 42 inches wide. As illustrated, ⅜ yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide is needed for yoke and 1 yard of insertion to trim cuff.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

**Girls' Jumper Dress, with a Separate Guimpe—Paris Pattern No. 1852—All Seams Allowed.**

In everything is shown the influence of the jumper motif, and especially in children's costumes. This little jumper dress of reseda cashmere has a separate guimpe of broderie Anglaise. In pink chambray or mull it would be a dainty little afternoon frock, and a band of

deep insertion to match the guimpe might be added above the hem, the material being cut away underneath.

The pattern is in 4 sizes—6 to 12 years. For a girl of 10 years, the dress requires 4½ yards of goods 20 inches wide, or 2¾ yards 36 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 42 inches wide; and the guimpe will need 2¾ yards 36 inches wide, or 1½ yards 36 inches wide. As illustrated, 1 yard of allover embroidery 18 inches wide is needed for collar, cuffs and upper part of guimpe.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

## CHILEANS ARE IN A HUFF

### Want to Send Ambassador to This Nation.

Washington, April 1.—Chile's failure to send a minister to Washington to replace Mr. Walker-Martinez, who did not return here after the Pan-American conference at Rio Janeiro last summer, has caused much comment. The neglect of the Chilean congress to appropriate sufficient money to maintain the legation has been given as a reason for leaving the American mission in charge of Alberto Yoacham, secretary of the legation. But it has just become known that the real cause was hidden deep in Latin-American politics.

Chile decided it would be a good idea to have an ambassador in Washington, and steps were taken to discover what the United States thought about the proposed elevation of the Chilean representative to Washington. Brazil had an ambassador, and Chile felt that a similar honor should be accorded to it by the United States.

The suggestion that the Chilean envoy might be raised to ambassadorial rank set all Latin-America on edge, and a general movement was instituted by the southern republics to head off such a movement. Argentina, being unfriendly to Chile, was especially opposed to the plan, as Brazil and Chile are always rated as allies, and Argentina did not want her two strongest rivals to outstrip her in American representation.

It has not been the policy of the state department to send ambassadors to any country which cannot be ranked as a world power, and when the hostility of the rest of South America to such a change became known, the United States decided that the question had better not be agitated further at this time.

Before this decision was reached, however, it was diplomatically hinted that Bolivia and several of the other western South American republics would probably decide to withdraw their ministers and leave their legations in charge of secretaries in case Chile was permitted to send an ambassador.

After Mr. Walker-Martinez left Washington it was suggested to the state department that another man, whose name has not been made public, was being considered for the place. But after the United States was asked about the man, his name was dropped, and recently there has been no suggestion that Chile will be in any hurry about sending a representative of ministerial rank to Washington.

The United States had no objections to the man proposed, and the failure of Chile to send him is attributed by diplomatists here to the refusal of the United States to give favorable consideration to the ambassadorial plan.

## FORAKER EXPECTS DEBATE

### Senator Thinks He Will Meet Taft in Big Meetings.

Washington, D. C., April 1.—It was learned today that a joint debate between Senator Foraker and Secretary Taft in the Ohio campaign is expected by the senators. The announcement of Chas. P. Taft issued Saturday is regarded as the acceptance of Senator Foraker's challenge for a joint debate between the two candidates for the presidency and senatorship. About the first step that will be taken by the management of the senator's campaign will be a formal request for dates for the debates. It is probable that Secretary Taft and Senator Foraker will meet in joint debate at the larger cities including Toledo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton and Columbus. Senator Foraker, it is stated, is very anxious to discuss the issues with Secretary Taft. Most of the state committeemen who have been heard from are inclined to favor election day this fall, as the day upon which the primaries should be held. It would occasion less expense and would assure a full vote at the primaries, to hold them on election day.

## HAD DANGEROUS CARGO.

### Car Loaded With Torpedoes and Gas Tank Explodes.

Cumberland, Md., April 1.—A car loaded with railroad torpedoes and iron tubes containing carbonic acid gas, located near the middle of a rapidly moving east-bound Baltimore & Ohio freight train, was blown up while passing Patterson's creek, eight miles east of here, yesterday. The car was demolished, the connecting cars smashed, two steel hopper cars on an adjoining track were blown over, the track torn up for some distance and telegraph poles and wires destroyed. The noise of the explosion was deafening, and thousands of exploded torpedoes rained on house roofs many yards away. No one was injured. Passenger trains were delayed for a time.

## TERRIBLE ITCHING SCALP.

### Eczema Broke Out Also on Hands and Limbs—An Old Soldier Declares: "Cuticura Is a Blessing."

"At all times and to all people I am willing to testify to the merits of Cuticura. It saved me from worse than the torture of hades, about the year 1900, with itching on my scalp and temples, and afterwards it commenced to break out on my hands. Then it broke out on my limbs. I then went to a surgeon, whose treatment did me no good, but rather aggravated the disease. I then told him I would go and see a physician in Erie. The reply was that I could go anywhere, but a case of eczema like mine could not be cured; that I was too old (80). I went to an eminent doctor in the city of Erie and treated with him for six months with like results. I had read of the Cuticura Remedies, and so I sent for the Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent, and continued taking the Resolvent until I had taken six bottles, stopping it to take the Pills. I was now getting better. I took two baths a day, and at night I let the lather of the Soap dry on. I used the Ointment with great effect after washing in warm water, to stop the itching at once. I am now cured. The Cuticura treatment is a blessing, and should be used by every one who has itching of the skin. I can't say any more, and thank God that He has given the world such a curative. Wm. H. Gray, 3303 Mt. Vernon St., Philadelphia, Pa., August 2, 1905."

## EIGHT MILLION INCREASE

### Such Is Census Bureau Estimate for Six Years.

### Urban Population Grew Nearly Twice as Fast as Rural in Period.

Washington, March 29.—There are now nearly eight million more people in continental United States than there were six years ago.

The above estimate is based upon figures compiled by the census bureau in a special report. According to its estimates the population of continental United States in 1906 was 83,941,510, this being an increase over 1900 of 7,946,935. The population of the United States, inclusive of Alaska and the insular possessions in 1906 was 93,182,240. The growth in population in continental United States from 1905 to 1906 was 1,367,315.

Computed on the basis of the estimate the density of population of continental United States in 1906 was 28 persons per square mile, as compared with 26 in 1900.

The five leading cities and their estimated population in 1906 are: New York, 4,113,043; Chicago, 2,049,185; Philadelphia, 1,441,735; St. Louis, 649,320, and Boston, 602,278.

The report presents the population returns for 1905 of the fourteen states, making an interdecennial enumeration, together with the estimated population of these states for 1904 and 1906, and of the remaining states and territories for 1904, 1905 and 1906.

The states which took a census in 1905 are Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Wyoming. In Michigan the census is taken in the years ending with a "4." The population returns for these states was 26,263,877, an increase since 1900 of 1,901,572 or 7.8 per cent. For the remaining states and territories the population for 1905, as determined by the method of estimating adopted by the bureau of the census, was 56,283,059, an increase over 1900 of 4,374,040, or 8.4 per cent. The population of the fourteen states making an enumeration, if estimated in the same manner, would be 26,204,762, a difference of only 0.2 per cent from the actual returns.

The population of continental United States in 1905, as obtained by adding to the returns of the states which took a census in that year the estimated population of the remaining states and territories is 82,575,195, an increase over 1900 of 6,579,620, or 8.7 per cent.

The rapid growth of urban population is noteworthy. The total estimated population of incorporated places having 8,000 or more inhabitants, exclusive of San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cala., is 28,466,624 for 1906, an increase over 1900 of 3,912,188, or 15.9 per cent, while the estimated population of the United States, exclusive of these cities, showed an increase of 4,480,008, or only 8.8 per cent.

The 88 cities, with an estimated population of 50,000 or more in 1906, had a total estimated population of 19,771,167, an increase of 2,766,863, or 16.3 per cent over that reported at the twelfth census.

## DELEGATES TO THE HAGUE

### President Decides to Increase Representation.

Washington, March 28.—President Roosevelt has concluded to increase the number of the American delegates at the second Hague conference, a proceeding which will not have any effect whatever upon the disposition of the various projects that will be considered by that gathering, because each nation represented is entitled to but one vote.

But because of complexity and importance of the program is felt by the President that the American delegation should be enlarged to permit of a sub-division into committees if need be. When the announcement was made last June of the intention to hold a second conference it was also stated that America would be represented by Gen. Horace Porter, formerly ambassador to France; Joseph H. Choate, formerly ambassador to England, and Judge U. M. Rose, of Little Rock, Ark., formerly president of the American Bar association. The President and Secretary Root have already selected the additional delegates, but it is not deemed proper to announce their names in advance of formal notice that the second conference actually is to be held; for, notwithstanding the fact that scarcely more than 60 days intervene between this date and the date suggested by the government of the Netherlands as suitable for the beginning of the conference at The Hague, possibly through some oversight, the formal invitations to the nations to participate have not been issued. This fact may cause some embarrassment to the nations remote from Europe, which would find it difficult to select their delegations and send them to the Hague by the first of June. In the case of the United States its only effect is to delay the announcement of the names of the additional delegates and deprive them of the opportunity to give proper preliminary study to the program.

## SLEW WITH AUTO, CAUGHT

### Police Chased Pittsburger for Two Miles.

Pittsburg, April 1.—An unknown man was run down and killed yesterday by an automobile on the Grant boulevard. A few minutes later several officers pressed into service a following automobile and chased after the machine which caused the accident. The driver, Louis Reed, was captured after an exciting run of two miles, and arrested. Reed says three men were standing on the boulevard, and one of them, becoming confused, ran into the machine. He was released on $2,500 bail.

## PRESIDENT'S R. R. VIEWS

### Declines to Recede From His Position.

### Reiterates Opinion Against Government Ownership — To Guard Against Water.

Washington, April 1.—President Roosevelt has decided not to accept the invitation of the Illinois Manufacturers' association to deliver a speech at Springfield, Ill., on the railroad situation. He addressed a letter yesterday to C. H. Smith, president of the association, stating that it would be impossible for him to accept their invitation, extended last week, because he did not feel that he had anything to say at this time in a special address on this special subject.

The President has received a great number of requests for a statement by him, or a speech to be made by him in connection with the railway situation. He has given these requests the utmost weight and most careful consideration. After fully looking into the matter the President informed his advisors that he had come to the conclusion that there was nothing new which he had to say at this moment on the railway situation; that he did not deem it either wise or proper to say anything with a view to any immediate situation in Wall street, and that as he should only give expression to the definite and settled policy to be carried out wholly without regard to the exigencies of the moment and as his views on the policy in question were already a matter of record it did not seem necessary at this time to repeat them.

To the different men, friendly and unfriendly, who have visited him or written to him, he has answered verbally or in writing that his words and acts spoke for themselves and needed no explanations whatever and that he should not in his future course deviate one hand's-breadth from the course he has pursued in the past and was now pursuing.

The statement was made from an authoritative source today that "even a most cursory examination of what the President has repeatedly said in speech and in message will show the utter nonsense of supposing the government has the slightest intention to take any action which would invalidate the safety and stability of the railway securities now issued, the whole legislative program of the President having been proclaimed again and again as one to insure the future against the mistakes and delinquencies of the past. The President holds that every executive action taken under his administration, whether by the department of justice or by the interstate commerce commission, has furnished its own ample justification."

It was pointed out today in administrative circles that the President has made no references in his speeches or messages to the question of the physical valuation of railroads. His position on this question, it was said, is that the roads themselves will work out this problem as an item of bookkeeping and reference was made to the fact that two roads, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, already have submitted figures as to their physical valuation.

It can be stated on authority that the President again will ask congress, at its next session, for power to deal with the question of over-capitalization of railroads. A similar request was made at the last session, but favorable action was not taken upon it.

In his letter to Mr. Smith the President enclosed copies of the speech he made at Raleigh, N. C., October 18, 1905, and the one he delivered before a delegation of railway employes in this city on November 14, 1905, together with his last messages to congress at the beginning of the first and second sessions of the last congress. The President concludes his letter to Mr. Smith as follows:

"You will see in the two speeches and the two messages that I have said about all that I would say if I spoke now. As I said to your booy the other day, I have already expressed again and again my carefully thought out beliefs. I am more firmly than ever convinced that these beliefs are sound and that every one recommended in my messages at the opening of each of the last regular sessions of congress must be carried out. Just at the moment I do not see that I have much to add to what I have already said and I think that what has occurred since I wrote the two messages in question merely illustrates in striking fashion the desirability of the course I therein outlined."

The portions of his speeches and messages which the President marked are as follows:

In his address at Raleigh the President said:

"I do not believe in government ownership of anything which can with propriety be left in private hands, and in particular I should most strenuously object to government ownership of railroads. But I believe with equal firmness that it is out of the question for the government not to exercise a supervisory and regulatory right over the railroad; for it is vital to the well-being of the public that they should be managed in a spirit of fairness and justice toward all the public. Actual experience has shown that it is not possible to leave the railroads uncontrolled. Such a system, or rather such a lack of system, is fertile in abuses of every kind, and puts a premium upon unscrupulous and ruthless cunning in railroad management.

"The effort to prohibit all restraint of competition, whether reasonable or unreasonable, is unwise. What we need is to have some administrative body with ample power to forbid combination that is hurtful to the public, and to prevent favoritism to one individual at the expense of another."

In his address to the delegation of railroad employes' orders, in this city, November 14, 1905, the President said:

"There has been comparatively little complaint to me of the railroad rates being as a whole too high. The most serious complaints that have been made to me have been of improper discrimination in railroad rates. For instance, in two recent cases affecting great corporations the complaints that have been made to me have been that they are too low as regards certain big shippers; the complaint in both these cases is about the differential, the difference of treatment of two sets of users of the railways, the difference in favor of one set of shippers as against another set of shippers.

"If you will look at my Raleigh speech and my other recent utterances you will see my principles clearly set forth. I have said again and again that I would not tolerate for one moment any injustice to a railroad any more than I would tolerate any injustice by a railroad. I have said again and again that I would remove a public official who improperly yielded to any public clamor against a railroad, no matter how popular that clamor might be, just as quickly as I would remove a public official who rendered an improper service to the railroad at the expense of the public. But I am convinced that there must be an increased regulatory and supervisory power exercised by the government over the railways. Indeed, I would like it exercised to a much greater extent than I have any idea of pressing at the moment. For instance, I would greatly like to have it exercised in the matter of over capitalization. I am convinced that the "wages fund" would be larger if there was no fictitious capital upon which dividends had to be paid."

In his message to congress at the beginning of the first session of the Fifty-ninth congress, December 5, 1905, the President said:

"The people of this country continue to enjoy great prosperity. Undoubtedly there will be ebb and flow in such prosperity, and this ebb and flow will be felt more or less by all members of the community, both by the deserving and the undeserving.

"A panic brought by the speculative folly on the part of the business community would hurt the whole business community; but such stoppage of welfare, though it might be severe, would not be lasting.

"Something can be done by legislation to help on a general prosperity; but no such help of a permanently beneficial character can be given to the less able and less fortunate, save as the results of a policy which shall inure to the advantage of all industrious and efficient people who act decently.

"It is also true that where there is no governmental restraint or supervision, some of the exceptional men use their energies not in ways that are for the common good, but in ways which tell against the common good. The fortunes amassed through corporate organization are now so large, and the power in those that wield them as to make it a matter of necessity to give the sovereign —that is, to the government, which represents the people as a whole—some effective power of supervision over their corporate use. In order to insure a healthy social and industrial life, every big corporation should be held responsible by, and be accountable to, some sovereign strong enough to control its conduct.

"Experience has shown conclusively that it is useless to try to get any adequate regulation and supervision of these great corporations by state action. Such regulation and supervision can only be effectively exercised by a sovereign whose jurisdiction is co-extensive with the field of work of the corporation—that is, by the national government.

"It has been a misfortune that the national laws on this subject have hitherto been of negative or prohibitive, rather than of an affirmative kind, and still more that they have in part sought to prohibit what could not be effectively prohibited, and have, in part, in their prohibitions confounded what should be allowed and what should not be allowed. It is generally useless to try to prohibit all restraint on competition, whether this restraint be reasonable or unreasonable, and where it is not useless it is generally hurtful.

"What is needed is not sweeping prohibition of every arrangements, good or bad, which may tend to restrict competition, but such adequate supervision as will prevent any restriction of competition from being to the detriment of the public, as well as such supervision and regulation as will prevent other abuses in no way connected with restriction of competition. Of these abuses, perhaps the chief, although by no means the only one, is over-capitalization—generally itself the result of dishonest promotion—because of the myriad evils it brings in its train; for such over-capitalization often means an inflation that invites business panic; it always conceals the true relations of the profit earned to the capital actually invested, and it creates a burden of interest payments which is a fertile cause of improper reduction in or limitation of wages; it damages the small investor, discourages thrift and encourages gambling and mere speculation; while, perhaps, worst of all is the trickiness and dishonesty which it implies.

"This power to regulate rates, like all similar powers over the business world, should be exercised with moderation and self-restraint; but it should exist, so that it can be effectively exercised when the need arises.

"I do not believe in the government undertaking any work which can with propriety be left in private hands. But neither do I believe in the government shrinking from overseeing any work when it becomes evident that abuses are sure to obtain therein unless there is governmental supervision.

"The best possible regulation of rates would, of course, be that regulation secured by an honest agreement among the railroads themselves to carry out the law. Such a general agreement would, for instance, at once put a stop to the efforts of any one big shipper or big railroad to discriminate against or secure advantages over some rival; and such agreement would make the railroads themselves agents for enforcing the law.

"A system of examination of railroad accounts should be provided similar to that now conducted into the national banks by the bank examiners; a few first-class railroad accountants, if they had proper direction and proper authority to inspect books and papers, could accomplish much in preventing willful violations of the law."

In his message to congress at the beginning of the second session of the fifty-ninth congress, December 24, 1906, the President said:

"The interstate commerce law has rather amusingly falsified the predictions both of those who asserted that it would ruin the railroads and of those who asserted that it did not go far enough and would accomplish nothing. During the last five months the railroads have shown increased earnings and some of them unusual dividends; while during the same period the mere taking effect of the law has produced an unprecedented, a hitherto unheard of number of voluntary reductions in freights and fares by the railroads.

"It must not be supposed, however, that with the passage of these laws it will be possible to stop progress along the line of increasing the power of the national government over the use of capital and interstate commerce. For example, there will ultimately be need of enlarging the powers of the interstate commerce commission along several different lines, so as to give it larger and more efficient control over the railroads.

"It cannot too often be repeated that experience has conclusively shown the impossibility of securing by the actions of nearly half a hundred different state legislatures anything but ineffective chaos in the way of dealing with the great corporations which do not operate exclusively within the limits of any state. In some method, whether by national license law or in other fashion, we must exercise, and at an early date, a far more complete control than at present over these great corporations —a control that will among other things prevent the evils of excessive over-capitalization, and that will compel the disclosure by each big corporation of its stockholders and of its properties and business, whether owned directly or through subsidiary or affiliated corporations. This will tend to put a stop to the securing of inordinate profits by favored individuals at the expense, whether of the general public, the stockholders, or the wage-workers. Our efforts should be not so much to prevent consolidations as such, but to supervise and control it as to see that it results in no harm to the people.

"The actual workings of our laws has shown that the effort to prohibit all combination, good or bad, is noxious where it is not ineffective. Combination of capital like combination of labor is a necessary element of our present industrial system. It is not possible completely to prevent it; and if it were possible, such complete prevention would do damage to the body politic. What we need is not vainly to try to prevent all combination, but to secure such thorough and adequate control and supervision of the combinations as to prevent their injuring the public, or existing in such form as inevitably to threaten injury."

## WHEN DINNER COMES

### One Ought to Have a Good Appetite.

A good appetite is the best sauce. It goes a long way toward helping in the digestive process, and that is absolutely essential to health and strength.

Many persons have found that Grape-Nuts food is not only nourishing, but is a great appetizer. Even children like the taste of it, and grow strong and rosy from its use.

It is especially the food to make a weak stomach strong and create an appetite for dinner.

"I am 57 years old," writes a Tenn. grandmother, "and have had a weak stomach from childhood. By great care as to my diet I enjoyed a reasonable degree of health, but never found anything to equal Grape-Nuts as a standby.

"When I have no appetite for breakfast and just eat to keep up my strength, I take 4 teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts with good rich milk, and when dinner comes I am hungry. While if I go without any breakfast I never feel like eating dinner. Grape-Nuts for breakfast seems to make a healthy appetite for dinner.

"My little 13-months-old grandson had been very sick with stomach trouble during the past summer, and finally we put him on Grape-Nuts. Now he is growing fat and well. When asked if he wants his nurse or Grape-Nuts, he brightens up and points to the cupboard. He was no trouble to wean at all—thanks to Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."


## One of the Important Duties of Physicians and the Well-Informed of the World

is to learn as to the relative standing and reliability of the leading manufacturers of medicinal agents, as the most eminent physicians are the most careful as to the uniform quality and perfect purity of remedies prescribed by them, and it is well known to physicians and the Well-Informed generally that the California Fig Syrup Co., by reason of its correct methods and perfect equipment and the ethical character of its product has attained to the high standing in scientific and commercial circles which is accorded to successful and reliable houses only, and, therefore, that the name of the Company has become a guarantee of the excellence of its remedy.

### TRUTH AND QUALITY

appeal to the Well-Informed in every walk of life and are essential to permanent success and creditable standing, therefore we wish to call the attention of all who would enjoy good health, with its blessings, to the fact that it involves the question of right living with all the term implies. With proper knowledge of what is best each hour of recreation, of enjoyment, of contemplation and of effort may be made to contribute to that end and the use of medicines dispensed with generally to great advantage, but as in many instances a simple, wholesome remedy may be invaluable if taken at the proper time, the California Fig Syrup Co. feels that it is alike important to present truthfully the subject and to supply the one perfect laxative remedy which has won the appoval of physicians and the world-wide acceptance of the Well-Informed because of the excellence of the combination, known to all, and the original method of manufacture, which is known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of—Syrup of Figs—and has attained to world-wide acceptance as the most excellent of family laxatives, and as its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well-Informed of the world to be the best of natural laxatives, we have adopted the more elaborate name of—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtless it will always be called for by the shorter name of Syrup of Figs—and to get its beneficial effects always note, when purchasing, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package, whether you simply call for—Syrup of Figs—or by the full name—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—is the one laxative remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. and the same heretofore known by the name—Syrup of Figs—which has given satisfaction to millions. The genuine is for sale by all leading druggists throughout the United States in original packages of one size only, the regular price of which is fifty cents per bottle.

Every bottle is sold under the general guarantee of the Company, filed with the Secretary of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., that the remedy is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906.

## CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

San Francisco, Cal.

Louisville, Ky. U. S. A. New York, N. Y.

London, England.


## YOUNG GIRL SAVED LIVES

### Louisa Plympton, 11 Years Old, Is a Heroine.

Boston, April 1.—Louisa Plympton, 11 years old, showed great heroism at a fire in the Hotel Nottingham, on Huntington avenue, here today. In warning occupants of many rooms, continuing her efforts until she collapsed, nearly overcome by smoke. Firemen came upon her in a hallway and removed her before she became wholly insensible. The girl discovered a great mass of smoke filling the corridors on the fifth floor and gave the alarm by rapping on the door of every room in the corridors and then running up stairs and warning the occupants of every apartment there.

The fire started in the room on the fifth story and was caused by an explosion of gasoline, which was being used by a dressmaker, Mrs. J. Coran, who was burned about the hands. Several aged women were assisted out by the firemen.

Fire Commissioner Wells made his way through the smoke to the room of Mrs. H. P. Perry, where he recovered papers and jewelry valued at $25,000, the property of Mrs. Perry.

The damage did not exceed $3,000.

## INVADE PRESIDENT'S LAWN

### Children Have Annual Egg-Rolling at White House.

Washington, April 1. — Juvenile Washington in considerable numbers attended by its parents, friends and nurses, indulged in the annual egg-rolling festival on the White House grounds today. The occasion was marred by the dampness of the ground resulting from yesterday's rain and by the cool weather during the early hours of the morning. Towards noon, however, it became warmer, and the crowd increased in numbers. Children of all ages and colors frolicked around the grounds rolling their colored eggs and playing all kinds of childish games. At 1 o'clock the gates were closed for the day. Mrs. Roosevelt and her children from south windows of the White House were interested observers of the gathering and of the pastimes of the children. Later in the day the engineers' band gave a concert in the ellipse, south of the White House grounds, which was attended by a large number of people.

## THE PRESIDENT MAY GO

### Peace Men Want Him to Dine With Them.

Washington, March 28.—"I will come if I can," was President Roosevelt's reply to an invitation extended to him yesterday afternoon by a committee of the national arbitration peace congress, who asked him to attend the public dinner to be given in New York by the congress on Wednesday evening, April 17. The committee included Andrew Carnegie, the president of the congress; Judge David J. Brewer, of the United States supreme court; John W. Foster, former secretary of state; Judge George C. Holt, of New York; Prof. Samuel E. Dutton, of Columbia university, and Robert Erskine Ely, secretary of the executive committee of the congress. The committee remained for some time with the President, who expressed great interest in the movement.


PARTNER or small investor wanted. Rare chance. Safe, sound. Investigate. Address L 60, care Blade.

**FITS** EPILEPSY. Its only sure treatment. I insure an entire and rapid cure to stay cured for life. I ask no fee. Dr. Kruse Co., St. Louis, Mo.

**Poets and Musicians**—Poems set to music. Music revised. Publication assured. Send poems or music for free criticism. C. J. Hamilton, 7024 Superior, Cleveland, O.

**Sewers Ribbon Aprons** Make highest wages. Material sent to door free of charge. Stamped addressed envelope for particulars. L. P. Richards, 4076 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago.

HANDSOME AND WEALTHY LADY, has $20,000 cash, will inherit ten thousand more, wishes to meet young or middle aged man with view to matrimony. (Poverty no objection.) Address Miss Hart, Dept. 280, 54 Wabash, Chicago.

**A STOP LOSS** Order with your broker is one way to ensure sale p, but if you have troublesome dreams, you need our new patent, "Timely Warning" (no drug). 30 days' trial free. Dr. Foote's Sanitary Bureau, Box 768, New York.

**GENTLEMAN** WORTH $30,000 IN REAL ESTATE, also has good income, would like to meet lady with intention to marry. No objection to poor lady. Address Mr. H., Room 287, Ceylon Bldg., Chicago.

**WANTED** Men to learn barber trade. Moler System is short and practical. Tools given, positions waiting, big wages paid. Established in 22 leading cities. Write nearest branch. MOLER BARBER COLLEGE, Chicago, Ills. or Cincinnati, O.

**MEN** LET US SEND YOU **FREE** Valuable information about a most successful Home treatment for Diseases and Weaknesses of Men. A reliable, common sense method. When through experimenting, write to us for convincing proofs. By mail, sealed. EMPIRE MED. INST., Dept. 4-A, 1416 Broadway, N. Y.

**WANTED** Information regarding good farm that is for sale and which can be had cheap for cash. NO RENT. NEED ANSWER. Wish to hear from owner only willing to close his own deal and save buyer paying big commission and fancy price to some agent. Address F. W. Hall, care of Locator Publishing Co., 345 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.


## TRAIN WRECKED, BURNED

### Six Trainmen Killed in Head-on Collision.

Fort Worth, Tex., April 1.—Six trainmen were killed in a head-on collision between two freight trains on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, six miles south of here, today. The dead are: Engineer Wooden and Fireman Hines, of the southbound train; Engineer Caldwell and Fireman Wallace, of the northbound train; two brakemen, names not known.

Fire broke out immediately and the two brakemen were cremated before assistance could reach them. More than 

# HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS

JENNINGS

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR

## Keynotes of Harmony

**SUNDAY.**

It is not the kind of thing through which we show ourselves, but the kind of self we have to show, that counts with God.

**MONDAY.**

About the safest thing anyone can do in this world is to do right.

**TUESDAY.**

If you fill the moments that are wholly your own with thoughts that are true and noble, then those other moments which must be shared with a comrade will be the more fragrant and beneficent.

**WEDNESDAY.**

No disappointment is quite so bitter as the disappointment that comes when you are disappointed with yourself.

**THURSDAY.**

Most of us learn sooner or later that it is more profitable to make the world laugh than to make it weep.

**FRIDAY.**

Nine-tenths of our aches and pains, our woes and depressions, stay with us because we duck under them instead of rising above them.

**SATURDAY.**

Two gospels lie side by side in the New Testament. There is the gospel of being helped, and the gospl of being helpful. The way we have been ministered unto is good measure pressed down and running over. So let us minister unto others.

## By Way of a Change

By way of a change, instead of the usual Home Talk, here are some thoughts gathered from various sources, for women and about women. We hope they will prove interesting and helpful.

A writer in a magazine called the Nautilus, says this about the power of thought: As you go about your daily baking, dishwashing, baby tending, stock feeding, plowing, planting, woodcutting, clerking, bookkeeping, typewriting, or other work do not take with you a downcast face and a fretful air.

Remember that "only by thought can labor be made happy," and give your best thoughts to your work. Then you will find it becomes more interesting. Make it more and more truly an expression of yourself. Stamp it with your individuality, and see that it is well done.

And remember that instead of standing between you and happiness, work is really your greatest source of happiness.

Don't wait until you find just the kind of work you think you want to do before trying to do your best. You may have to wait a long time if you start out that way. But if you take what is next to you, what is right at hand and do your best, you'll find it's a short-cut to greater health, happiness and success.

The energy spent in fighting against what you do not like to do—or think you do not like to do—would be sufficient to accomplish the work and leave a handsome surplus for doing what you do like to do, when the opportunity comes.

There is nothing more beautiful, or more to be desired, than perfect love and confidence between mother and daughter. Here is a little article about the mother as a "chum."

I never like the word "chum," but that is the right word for the mother who is companionable with her daughter. The sweetest thing in life is the love of a mother, but how many girls are denied this because of something which keeps them apart from the mother love and confidence. It seems impossible that any woman should not crave the love and affection of a daughter, accepting it as the most gracious gift ever bestowed in her life; but there are some mothers really and truly selfish with their daughters, frequently jealous, and ofttimes very indifferent to all their interests. This is surely the irony of fate. Last winter a certain young girl left home because she and her mother could not agree. The girl actually had to pay for the fuel burned when she entertained friends in the evening. The mother charged her for washing and clothing, in fact, she met with a boarding house mistress instead of a mother. Girls love to be petted, to have the sympathy of those of broader minds and experience, and they turn as naturally to the mother as a flower does to the warm sunshine. Deny a girl these surroundings and her nature reaches out for them from some other source. The girl who can not sit down on a little ottoman at her mother's knee and tell her her school perplexities, read her her love letters and win her confidence, is robbed of the sweetest joy of girlhood.

A tactful woman is always pleasant to have around. What a woman must do to be tactful is described by the following:

A woman of tact is one who feels that the story told to hurt your feelings is essentially bad form and inconsiderate of the feelings of others. A woman of tact is the woman who is courteous to old people, who laughs with the young, and who makes herself agreeable to all women in all conditions of life. A woman of tact is the one who makes her good-morning a pleasant greeting, her visit a bright spot in the day, and her good-bye a hope that she may come again. A woman of tact is one who does not gauge people by their clothes or their riches, but who condemns bad manners. A woman of tact is one who is courteous under all circumstances and in every condition in which she may be placed. A woman of tact is one whose love for humanity is second only in her life's devotion, and whose watchword is unselfishness in thought and action with regard to others.

This paragraph is about ideal womanhood, and it is a good thing to read and remember:

Above all other things, a woman who would be charming must possess a true and noble heart, full of love and sympathy for her fellow beings, and an intelligent mind capable of seeing matters from more than one standpoint. Any one thus endowed by nature undeniably has within herself the possibilities for ideal womanhood, for from these characteristics spring the many little virtues which make a woman loved, admired and needed by those around her. Such a one is aptly described by Milton's famous lines:

"Grace was in all her steps, Heav'n in her eye,
In every gesture dignity and love."

Foreigners say that American never make good cooks, because they will not take the time, or use their brains in the preparation of food. No human being has yet found a way to live without eating and the spark of life should be kept burning with healthful food. Why this is so necessary is explained in the following article:

Just so long as people live principally upon cooked food, just so long will cooking and the kitchen be as they now are, exceedingly important features of every household, impossible to ignore or overlook with impunity.

Many a good cause has been lost for the time being—and many a bright future has been darkened—by someone's indigestion. Indigestion is at the root of almost as many of humanity's troubles as selfishness itself. But, of course, ignorance is at the root of them all. Whenever people know better they avoid and escape the woes that come through ignorance.

Without a good digestion health is impossible, and lack of health is misery. Poor cooking produces about as much indigestion as bad temper. In fact, it is a case of action and reaction. Indigestion, low spirits, bad temper. Bad temper, low spirits, indigestion, and so on interminably. Bad cooking, bad temper, low spirits all belong together. They propagate each other. Since poorly cooked food produces indigestion, poor cooking should be abolished. It can be abolished by all those who set about it by paying attention to having the very best possible cooking for each meal, however simple it may be.

Women are always doing something worth while in the world, and the woman of this story, if she carries out her plan, will have done something to cause those afflicted with blindness to rise and call her blessed.

Mrs. William Ziegler, of New York, who commands a great fortune, has decided to devote some portion of it to publishing a magazine for the blind. Moreover, it is her intention to publish this magazine free, and a copy of the magazine will be sent to every blind person placing his or her name with Mrs. Ziegler's agent in New York. There are, it is estimated, seventy thousand blind persons in the United States. These afflicted ones are seldom left in unlettered ignorance nowadays, but while they may be instructed in their youth, little literary pleasure can be theirs because of the great expense attending the publication of books for the blind. Public libraries are usually provided with a few books in the Braile type, but it is difficult for the blind to journey to the libraries, and thousands are quite out of reach of any such convenience. Mrs. Ziegler's publication, however, will come to the home and can be placed upon the table to mitigate those hours of tedium which are the lot of even the most useful and cheerful among the blind.

And last, but not least, is something about bad temper and its effects:

Would you be well? Then control your temper. Do you know that fits of passion, this giving way to the worst that is in you, does you not only moral and mental but actual physical harm? Temper invariably interferes with the progress of digestion; it wears upon the tissues and leaves us physically and mentally exhausted, as well as morally weaker after each indulgence.

## The Cozy Corner

### RULES FOR LETTER WRITING

Have you any unkind thoughts?
Do not write them down.
Write no word that is giveth pain;
Written words may long remain.
Have you heard some idle tale?
Do not write it down.
Gossips may repeat it o'er,
Adding to its bitter store.

Have you any careless jest?
Bury it, and let it rest;
It may wound some loving breast.
Words of love and tenderness,
Words of truth and kindliness,
Words of comfort for the sad,
Words of gladness for the glad,
Words of counsel for the bad—
Wisely write them down.
Words, though small, are mighty things.
Pause before you write them.

**HOME-MAKING.**

It would help to make this column more interesting, if some of our Cozy Corner readers would write letters about their home affairs and what they do to make it attractive to the children.

The following letter, clipped from another paper, will give some idea of what is wanted, though it need not be like it. Just simple accounts of your homemaking or housekeeping ways are all that are needed. You may not think they amount to much, but one never can tell how much a hint or suggestion concerning the every day matters of life may help others. Here is the letter:

"We lived on a farm wehre help was scarce; but knowing that an intelligent worker is an interested worker, hence a satisfied one, we let each child specialize to a certain extent in what seemed to suit best, and never stinted in material, praise or assistance in that special line. For instance, Ella loved to sew when her other work was done. At fourteen she was making her own dresses, under my supervision, and soon learned to fit my difficult figure more comfortably than my dressmaker. Alice was fond of baking, and soon excelled in that line. George preferred to care for and work with the horses, while Lee took to the cows and Charley helped me with the poultry. Each had to be away to attend High school, but when vacations came the old niche was found, and we all showed our appreciation for their deftness and let each respectively enjoy the results of his or her labor by giving a certain percentage of the profits derived from the line in which each was proficient. They still love to fall into the old lines now when they come home and bring their children for a visit."

**NEAR TO NATURE.**

I do so pity the poor folks who live in town, where they cannot have a smell of the fresh earth, the warm winds and the dear flowers that are springing up everywhere these spring days.

The grass is beginning to look so green where the leaves and other covering have been raked off that it is a perfect delight to work in the garden, and how delighted one is when they come across a flower, or the green of what will be a flower sometime. I am warned that I must not count on this weather continuing so early in the year, and that a late frost will nip all the tender leaves I uncover, but I cannot help it; I just must work in the ground, now that the winter has gone.

The robins enjoy my working, too; they are always on hand, so pert and saucy, scolding and chirping at me if I do not immediately leave the newly stirred-up ground, so they can have their share of the bugs and worms thus liberated.

Did you ever notice a robin standing with his head on one side, listening intently, and then all at once jerk an unfortunate worm out of the ground? The bird must have heard that poor worm under ground, because there was no visible sign of its being there, until Sir Robin, or Madam Redbreast introduced it into the upper world so suddenly that its head must swim. Sometimes "the worm turns"—or tries to retreat, but the Robin will run backward if necessary until he has his game safely landed, then—but why pursue the subject?

Did you ever notice the number and variety of bugs and worms—. What is that? Some one begs I will change the subject? Of course, but I thought maybe you would enjoy hearing of what you probably have never given a thought.

The flowers and birds—their growth and habits—are a source of never-ending pleasure to one who can see them outside of a conservatory or aviary, especially of their housekeeping, their bringing up of the children, their faithfulness and their flirting, as one lies in a hammock and watches them.

"Is that all I do when I live in the country?" I hear some scornful one ask. No, dear friend; I have my work in and out of the house, but it is my pleasure and a very great one to send my leisure moments learning lessons of the goodness of our God as shown in these beautiful things in His universe. I pity those who dwell in the city and cannot see these things; much more do I pity those who, living in their midst, fail to give them appreciation.—A Lover of Nature.

**SALT A BEAUTIFIER.**

A correspondent sends us the following, which we are glad to use, as a fine complexion is not only a pleasure to its owner, but to every one else. It is a sure indication of good health, and, while a fine clear skin cannot be owned without wholesome living, an excellent digestion and cleanliness, this simple cosmetic will surely "help some."

It is nothing more than common salt. At night wash your face in very hot water, using salt as you would soap, then rinse in cold water. The salt not only whitens the skin, but makes the flesh firm and solid. Then as a cosmetic take a teaspoonful of salt and add it to two tablespoonfuls of milk. Apply to the face, leaving it on over night.

**A CHEAP CARPET.**

Speaking about a cheap and durable covering for the floor, I bought enough of eight or ten ounce duck, such as is used for making sails, to cover my dining room floor, cut it in widths like any carpet, lapped the edges about half an inch and stitched both edges of the seams. After this was stretched smoothly and tightly on the floor, I gave it two coats of common paint. A coat of varnish would have been a protection if we had chosen to add it. The room is in constant use and the carpet has stood about as hard usage as it would in any room, and given satisfaction.

A lighter weight of duck could be used, or even heavy factory cloth, in a room where there would not be so great a strain upon it.—"An Interested Sister."

In the recipe given for Maumee Sponge cake there was no mention of soda or baking powder; was this intentional, or a mistake?—Helen A. Gotz.

In a sponge cake the eggs are supposed to be all the lightening necessary.

Attention is called to the fact that all articles designed for any particular department of the Household page, should have the name of the department on the outside of the envelope, in the lower left hand corner. Omission to do this will invariably cause a delay in the delivery of the letter to its proper desk. This caution is intended especially for those who write to the Wonder Column. These letters are frequently addressed to the Cozy Corner and the M. G. R. and when the writers fail to obtain credit in the 'Cademy they blame the Schoolmistress, when, in reality, the fault is their own.

### Meaning of the Mole.

According to an old authority, a mole on the right cheek or right arm signifies happiness in love affairs; on the right hand, a happy marriage.

A mole on the left cheek or left arm signifies adverse fortune, particularly as regards love affairs; on the left hand, an unfortunate marriage from a worldly point of view.

Moles on the right cheek or arm, in combination with one or more on the left hand, point to more good fortune in love affairs than in money matters.

A mole at the corner of the right eye predicts a rich and indulgent husband. A mole on the right side of the chin shows good fortune, long life and a happy marriage.

A mole on the chin, if it be light yellow in color, denotes that a woman will be a good housewife; if brown in color, it portends a happy married life.

A mole on the tip of the nose shows to a woman likelihood of much admiration and jealous lovers, in her dealings with whom she is recommended to exercise great caution and discretion.

A mole at the right-hand corner of the mouth is a sign of wealth; a mole at the left-hand corner of the mouth warns the possessor to beware of treachery and a false lover.

## THE NEW ELECTRIC MUSIC

The electric organ, or "telharmonium," is one of the marvels of the day which is attracting much attention. It has now passed beyond the experimental stage and is in actual operation.

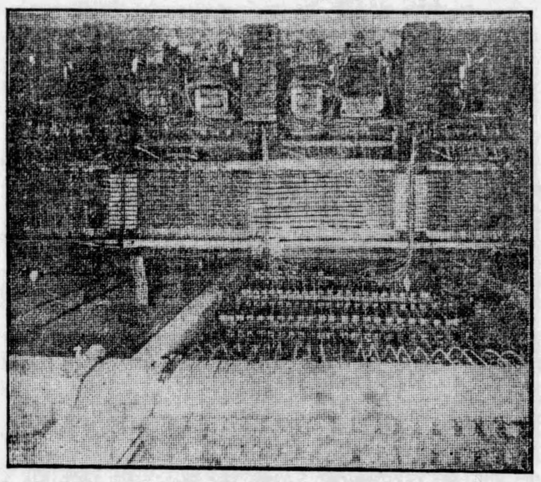
One of the instruments is on exhibition in New York, and preparations are being made to transmit its music-producing vibrations to various parts of the city. The peculiarity of the "electric music" is that it is produced primarily and simultaneously at the various points where it is heard; it proceeds from a telephone disk or a "singing arc lamp," but the vibrations that actuate this receiver are not the reproduction of any previous music; they are the result of the direct action of the performer at the keyboard, who may be so far from the music he is making that he does not hear it at all. The following description of the combination of devices that constitute this interesting system is from Engineering News:

"The telharmonium * * * has nothing in common with any other musical device or instrument, but is purely an electrical machine by whose operation a musician may produce any music known to the human ear. The sounds are produced by telephone receivers provided with horns of the megaphone type. * * * The music issuing from the horns is sufficiently powerful to fill an ordinary room, being about the same in loudness as that from a violin or piano, and the horn from which it issues may, if desired, be entirely concealed from view.

"With the exception of the keyboard, which is located in the concert hall previously referred to, the apparatus of the plant is in the basement. Here is a series of 144 electric alternators, each giving a current of certain frequency. When these currents are sent into a telephone receiver they cause the diaphragm to give out a musical note of a pitch corresponding to the number of alternations. When the musician presses down a key on the keyboard, a magnetic circuit is closed on the switchboard, which causes a rod to be lifted and the currents from one or more alternators to be sent over the wire. * * * The range of frequencies thus obtained from the 144 alternators is from 40 to 4,000 cycles per second. By depressing any certain key on the keyboard there results a current in the telephone receivers, which causes their diaphragms to vibrate so as to correspond in frequency to the ground tone of the desired musical note and the various partial or overtones, the loudness of the latter being under the control of the musician.

"There are two keyboards equipped with 144 keys each, enabling two musicians to play simultaneously, and together to have control over 20 keys at any one time. * * * * *

"The telharmonic system is a wonder both to the layman and the professional engineer; to the latter on account of the complexity of the circuits and their operation, and to the former by reason of the degree of perfection attained in this, the first plant of its kind, during a period of a little over two years by one man—Dr. Thaddeus Cahill—its inventor and promoter. * * * * *



PART OF THE SWITCHBOARD AND TONE-MIXERS OF THE TELHARMONIC SYSTEM.

"The quality of the new music is surprisingly good; the tones now produced are intended to be reproductions of the wood-wind instruments—the flute, oboe, etc., but with a range from the highest to the lowest on the scale.

"The aim of the new invention is not only to produce a high quality of musical sound, but to effect the distribution of music on a large scale. It is claimed that with a properly equipped central station, the telharmonic music could be distributed to all the residences within a radius of 150 miles of New York city. A half dozen operators at the keyboards could duplicate the effect of an orchestra of 150 pieces, and an audience of a million people could listen at once to the resulting music."

## THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

Dear M. G. R.'s:—It has been over a year since I last wrote to our pleasant column, but when one is housekeeper for a father and three brothers, and a little "tomboy" sister, the correspondence is very likely to be slighted. I was admitted as a member of the M. G. R. and received a badge, but on one of our outings last fall I was unlucky enough to lose it. I am going to get another sometime soon—that is, if Miss Prudence will allow me.

I have taken so much pleasure in reading all the nice letters in the column, but I must confess that "Oregon Bach" left me somewhat confused by his recent letter. I hope the members of our sex will be more careful and not let their eyes "almost fill" with tears of sympathy for Oregon Bach., as it is seemingly not appreciated.

I hope Miss Prudence will overlook my long neglect and admit me to the circle once more. I am sending a small photograph of myself to our chaperon, so she can at least have an idea what one of her charges looks like.

What became of all those who joined the M. G. R. a year or two ago and confessed that 1887 was the year of their birth? As I belong to that class, I would be glad to have the others write a few lines to The Blade, or I may be rather lonesome.

As my household is calling for me, I must close, hoping to be able to come again soon and see all of your cheerful faces.—"Buckeye Mary."

The Chaperon hopes that Buckeye Mary will not object to having her picture shown at the top of the M. G. R. Column. Her bright and cheery face speaks for itself without requiring comment. We should like to have others of our circle send their photographs for reproduction.

May I add my mite to the M. G. R. collection box after an absence of about two years? I think I must be the longest absent, and least missed of our circle.

I wish to say to all who have written this winter, that your letters have been doubly welcome as I am a sort of a shut-in. My mother is an invalid and I devote all of my time to her comfort and there have been so many cheery letters to read that it has been a great help and comfort to me to read them. I would like to mention names and send a particular greeting to each, but space will not permit.

In the last few numbers of The Blade I have noticed many new names; "Pet," "W. Va. Schoolgirl," and a "Bashful Boy from Michigan," whose letter contained many good thoughts. "Larlyn Leath," where did you find such an odd and pretty name?

Don't you all think with me that it would be very nice if "Ida M. Beale" who wrote such an interesting letter of a quiet life in New Mexico, would send us another letter soon?

Something was said about sending photographs to the column, and I suggested that we would like to see how Miss Prudence looked and this was what she answered me: "Ignorance is sometimes bliss." What do you suppose she meant?—"Mollie from Michigan."

There is a spelling lesson due very soon, so be careful lest you are in it.—Miss Prudence.

As I promised, if admitted, to tell you something of my home surroundings, and Miss Prudence graciously granted me the desired permission, I will now make the attempt to tell you of one of the prettiest views of Indiana.

Starting from the house, we will go about two and a half miles, when we will come to a large mill, on the summit of which is a High school building; from this we can overlook the surrounding country for many miles in every direction. Looking north we can count eleven of the sand hills that border on Lake Michigan, about eight miles away. When the lake is very rough the waves can sometimes be seen even at this distance.

To the northeast we see Michigan City, and nearer by a small railroad village. To the left, about five miles away, are two small towns and another railroad village. Four different railroads and a small river lie between this place and the lake.

To the east the land is more level and not so picturesque. About half a mile from the school house, almost hidden in a small grove, is a dear little church where I often meet my friends and schoolmates at the hour of worship.

Looking to the north and west we have the most pleasing view. Here the ground rises in hill after hill, in a large semi-circle, reaching from the southeast to the northwest, like a great amphitheatre. It is one hill above another until it seems as if the heavens and earth met. Some of these little hills are covered with forest trees, others are under cultivation and the rest are used as pasture land.

The soil in some places is sandy and the heavy spring rains have made deep gorges on the hillsides. One washout is about twenty feet deep. Here among the hills we find another small railroad station.

There are no grand mountains or rivers in this pastoral landscape; only the rolling hills, numerous farm houses, the school houses, churches, some mills and the small villages, but it is a pleasing, restful picture to look upon, especially if one stands on the steps of this school house early on some spring morning, or in the afternoon of an autumn day just at sunset, when the trees and hedges are dressed in the "living green" of the springtime, or the gay colors of fall, and the bright sunshine is shining on all.

I enjoyed "Olive Branch's" story very much and hope she will send us another. "Indiana Wabash," I feel as if I knew you, as I have often visited relatives on the banks of the Wabash river. I used to stand on the bridge and watch the river and wonder how far away from your home I was.

I have just read "Oregon Bach's" letter and think he may sometime learn that there are women to whom the persistent and bold attentions of men are as annoying and disgusting as the very unladylike attentions he received from the girls at the fair, and which he seems to accept as a criterion by which all women are to be judged. He will also find that there is no gem so hard to secure as the pure heart of a true woman.

Having taken so much of your time, I will now say good-by, with thanks for your kindness in accepting me as a fellow member and with the best wishes for all.—Violette Le Van.

## Sausage, With Apple Garnish

Always buy the best sausage as pork which is not of the best quality is not desirable or healthful. Two grades of seasoning are sometimes offered at the same price, one mild and the other highly spiced. Try baking instead of frying sausage and you will never go back to the top-of-the-stove method. Arrange the sausages on a baking sheet, pierce each a half dozen times with a steel fork and set in the oven; turn once to brown and when they are done they will be cooked evenly and unbroken. While any kind of pork should be well done it should not be cooked until dry as a chip as it is sometimes served. Pile the sausage on a platter in log cabin style and garnish with apples which have been cut in round slices, cored and pared and cooked in a weak syrup until tender but not broken. The sausage needs the acid of the apple to counteract its own richness in fat and spices and if more convenient serve stewed apples with it. Do not choke the sausage in a frying pan and then turn the apple in to absorb the grease as it cooks unless the family have digestions of wood choppers in midwinter.

## Do You Know This?

That the lime deposit around the edge of a fish globe could be removed by wiping it with a cloth wet in vinegar?

That the mica in the stove windows could be freed from smoke in the same manner and that stove blacking mixed with vinegar instead of water would shine better and with less rubbing?

That if you fold table linen in a different way each time it is ironed, it will last longer? The cloths and napkins usually wear first at the folds. If a tablecloth is folded but once and then rolled on a stick—a broom stick covered with muslin is excellent—and laid away in a drawer, it is more up to date than when there are more folds to show when the cloth is on the table.

That needles were first made in 1545, and the making of ten was considered a good day's work.

That ferns require a great deal of water and a rich soil, and although they do not thrive with too much direct sunshine, they must have some light. If they are watered by placing the pots in a saucer of water and allowing it to be absorbed, it is all right, but they will appreciate a shower bath occasionally. Turn the plant upside down and shower the under side of the leaves and then notice how they will stretch and grow.

Palms, on the contrary, do not need so much moisture, and need not be watered every day. Neither should these plants be sprinkled as the water will make brown patches on the leaves, but the leaves should be sponged once a week with milk.

That your gown should match the color of your eyes and your hat match the color of your hair? This is a general rule to go by, with the exception of black, which is becoming to nearly everyone except the woman with the sallow complexion; she should brighten the color with collar, tie or some other accessory of her toilet. Older ladies should never place white next the skin in gown or hat; cream or gray for neck and wrists and for the facings of hats is more becoming.

Ink stains can be removed from linen by covering them with parafine and allowing it to remain over night; then wash in the ordinary way, apply soap to the spots and let them boil twenty or thirty minutes.

If parrafine is powdered and sprinkled on a cloth with which linoleum is rubbed, it will not only clean it sooner than water, but will make it look better and last longer.

The easiest way to clean lamp chimneys is to hold them over the steam of the teakettle, then wipe dry and polish with a cloth and a piece of soft paper.

Melted parafin used instead of water to moisten whiting will clean silver easily and successfully.

If you will set a basin of water in the oven, your bread or cake will not burn nor scorch.

### THE COOK.

**Pressed Chicken.**

Joint the chicken and cook until the meat will cleave from the bones. Remove the meat and place it in layers in a mold, alternating dark and light meat. Strain the liquor in which it was cooked, return to the fire till it boils, then pour over it a teaspoonful of gelatine that has been softened in a little cold water and pour all over the meat; cover and place a weight on this, and set away in a cold place until needed. Turn from the mold and cut in thin slices. If liked, hard boiled eggs may be sliced and mixed with the loaf of meat before the gelatine is added.

**Potato Griddle Cakes.**

One cupful of flour, two potatoes grated (raw), one teaspoonful baking powder, one-half teaspoonful salt and a cupful of milk or enough to make a batter. Beat well and fry on a hot griddle until brown on both sides.

**Potato Soup.**

This soup is excellent for luncheon, or for a hot dish at night, and is easily and quickly made:

Boil five good sized potatoes in salted water until very tender; remove from the fire. Scald one quart of milk, add one pint of the water in which the potatoes were boiled, a slice of onion and a bit of celery cut fine, and let it boil for ten minutes. Then strain and to the liquid add a tablespoonful each of flour and butter rubbed together; stir in the hot milk until smooth, season with salt and pepper and run the potatoes through the ricer into the milk. Or the potatoes may be mashed before they are added. Reheat and serve with crackers on toasted strips of bread.

## PA'S HOUSECLEANIN'.

When the April sun's a-shinin' hot an' things is nice an' fresh,
When the willer's droppin' tossels an' the blackbird's in the bresh,
An' pa comes in fer noonin' an' the floors is wet as souse,
Then it's "Laws-a-massy on us! Your ma's a-cleanin' house!"

Then me an' Jim is sure to find rag carpets in the sun,
When we'd planned to go a-fishin' fer the suckers in the run;
But while pa takes his noonin' an' the hosses eats their snacks,
Us boys can beat them carpets while we're restin' up our backs.

An' then next day pa's certain sure to have to go to town;
But he always leaves us orders, "Help to put them carpets down."
An' at night, when he gets home again, you'd think, to hear him groan
About the hardship of it, that he'd done the job alone.

Poor ma! She has it awful hard, work until she drops.
An' pound her thumb nails half way An' wet her feet with slops;
She'll get so hoarse that she can't an' sore at every bone;
But pa, he says if it was him, he'd the house alone.

An' when, that night, the kids is has to have a drink,
An' ma she can't get up because back's in such a kink,
If pa should bang the furniture gropin' fer the cup,
You can feel him gettin' mad enough fairly eat her up.

So me an' Jim was sayin', if the should ever come
When pa and ma should change work and pa should stay to
I wouldn't like to be a boy, but little mouse,
To hear what things pa would say was cleanin' house.
—William Futhey Gibbons in Home Companion.

## Just For Entertainment

The following little story which tells of an entertaining sort of a game, was written for children and published in the St. Nicholas, but it frequently happens that young people enjoy a game of some sort, and the suggestion afforded by this may be easily followed, with variations, and will prove a pleasant diversion for people of all ages.

"Oh, dearie me!" said little Polly as she stood looking into the rain-soaked garden, "I wish it didn't rain, I want to play out of doors."

"When I was a little girl and there came a rainy day," said Aunt Katie, "my mother used to tell me this verse:

" 'When the rain comes tumbling down
In the country town,
All good little girls and boys,
Stay at home and mind their toys.' "

"But I don't want to play with my toys," said Polly.

"Neither do I," added Rob, "this is the second day it has rained, and I am tired of them."

"Well, then, I will read you a story if you like," replied the aunt. "Don't you want to hear Alice in Wonderland?"

"But I'm tired of it, Aunt Katie," said Polly. "I love the story, but the people in it always do the same things every time you read the book. Why do they make stories the same? I would like one that was always different. Don't they make them that way, Aunt Katie?"

"Well, well," said Aunt Katie, "you remind me of the little girl I used to be. I liked things 'different,' too, and my mother made me a story that is never the same, no matter how many times you read it. I will get it. I have it in my 'Keepsake Box.' "

Aunt Katie left the room and presently returned with a small book of yellowish faded paper and a little box.

"The story is called 'Fanny Frivol: Her Adventures in the Wood; At the Fair; At the School; At the Picnic; In the Meadow; By the Brook; At the Circus; In Grandfather's Barn; and At the Party.' Which adventure would you like to hear first?"

"The one by the brook," said Polly and Rob in one breath; and Polly's eyes sparkled as she added: "I love to play by the brook!"

"Very well," said Aunt Kate. "Take this box. In it you will find slips of paper on which words are printed. I will read the story, and when I stop and hold up my finger you must draw a slip of paper from the box and read what it says on it; and the next time Rob will draw and read—each in turn."

This is the story that Aunt Katie read of Fanny Frivol's Adventures by the Brook, and the words in it printed in capitals are those which Polly and Rob read from the slips of paper which they drew one by one from the box:

"May I go and play by the brook?" said Fannie Frivol to her Grandmother.

Her Grandmother nodded her head, on which was a large—GREEN BOTTLE.

"Yes, but don't wet your feet, take a—LONG WOODEN SWORD—shield you from the sun."

On her way she met Tommy and Turvey carrying a—PLATE CHEESE. When Fanny saw them said:

"Come and play with me by the I have a—BOTTLE OF INK—to fish with, a—BAG OF CLOTHESP —to build a bridge, and we can for crabs under stones."

Tommy and Fanny turned over but Topsy Turvey, who always things wrong, turned hers under. found a big—LEMON PIE—under stone, but the others found nothing

"There are no crabs here," said "let us fish." Tommy and Fanny their lines in the brook, but Topsy hers out. Fanny caught a—DUST CLOTH—but the others caught ing.

"Let us build a bridge," said "Tommy you bring a a—DISH OF CREAM—and Topsy a—YELLO BOWL—and we shall soon have done."

"What is that in the water?" Tommy.

Fanny pulled it out and found it a—SEWING MACHINE.

"I will take it home to Grandmother," said Fanny, "and she will me a—WINDOW CURTAIN—of it."

They were now tired and hungry sat down to rest on a big—WHITE BEAR—and when Fanny opened lunch-box out fell a—DOORBELL—a—TIN SOLDIER—instead of the cakes her Grandmother had given her.

"Never mind," said Fanny, "I some cookies in my pocket," but she took them out she found they changed into a—JAPANESE LANTERN.

Just then the sun went down they started for home, but Topsy backward and fell over a—FAT PIG.

"I am so hungry I could eat KITCHEN TOWEL," said Fanny, when she went to the supper table was nothing there but a—ROLLING PIN—and a—BLACK KITTEN.

When she went to her room she found a—BROWN TEAPOT—on her bed, in every chair a big—RED HEN.

"Dear me," said Fanny as she her tired head on a—STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE—which she found in place of her pillow. "What a fine time I have had at the brook. When I go to the picnic tomorrow, with Tommy and Topsy Turvey, I wonder what strange things will happen there."

How Polly did laugh over Fanny Frivol's Adventure by the Brook! when they read it over again and nothing happened as it did before. Fanny pulled MERRY-GO-ROUND out of the box, and for their lunch they had a PAIR OF SHEARS and a WAX DOLL.

Aunt Katie explained how the story was made. Words were left out of the story and written on slips of paper, and when one came to a place where a word was left out one of the slips of paper was read. As the slips of paper were drawn without looking at them, the words read were always different, and came in different places each time the story was read.

## Banner Puzzlers

For Feb.

New Work.....Gay
Solutions.....Gay

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born March 21, 1785, at Nottingham, England. His father was a butcher, who apprenticed his son at the age of 14 to a stocking weaver. But the lad was not cut out for such work, being of a decidedly intellectual mind. The next year he was apprenticed to an attorney, and here he worked faithfully, devoting his spare moments to literary pursuits. He became a member of the Nottingham Literary society, where he attracted attention by his fluent speaking. In 1804 he published his first volume of poems, which was severely criticised, though it gained for him some friends, who helped him to procure a sizarship in St. John's college. He highly distinguished himself as a student, but his zeal was more than his constitution could endure; consumption developed, and on October 19, 1806, the young poet died.

GAY.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

If 10 gallons of water are poured into an 8-inch tube, how many inches of the tube (in depth) are filled?

W. L. MOWER.

3.—DIAMOND.

X
X X X
X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X
X

Across—Spiritless; a passage of Scripture; bound; a small branch.
Down—A consonant; nearness; encountered; a departure; to work; a prefix denoting from; a consonant.

HAWKEYE.

4.—TEN WELL-KNOWN INNS.

1.—An inn that is familiar.
2.—An inn that is unseen.
3.—An inn that is scanty.
4.—An inn that is drunken.
5.—An inn that obstructs.
6.—An inn that is not to be subdued.
7.—An inn that confines.
8.—An inn that will not burn.
9.—An inn that is wakeful.
10.—An inn that is spiritual.

BUCKEYE SCHOOL-MA'AM.

5.—QUERY.

What noted Englishman said at the time of the revolution: "I rejoice that America has resisted?"

ILLI NOIS.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "Not failure, but low aim, is crime?"

SALOME.

**Answers to Puzzles of March 2.**

1.—Sir Richard Whittington.
2.—Distance around B's land 1 rds.; diameter of whole plot, 16 2-3 (See Chat.)
3.—Cur-rent.
4.—Words forming square: Cr raven, avert, nerve, enter.
5.—Elizabeth Barrett Browning called a "Soul of Flame in a Shell Pearl."
6.—H. W. Longfellow wrote: "In his farthest wanderings still sees it,
Hears the talking flame, the answering night wind,
As he heard them
When he sat and talked with the who were, but are not."

**Chat.**

The solution sent by George Vo his problem answered today is t The part sold to B would be an less than ½ circle; the dividing would be the chord (16 rds.), the tance across the verse sine (6 rd the curved side is the length of arc. The sum of the square of the chord (8 rds.) and the sine equal to the square of the chord half the arc (8x8 plus 6 equals sq. rt. equals 10, the chord of half arc); then from 8 times the chord half the arc subtract the chord of whole arc and divide the remainder 3 to get the length of the arc or cur side of the plot (10x8 minus 16 divi by 3 equals 21 1-3 plus 16, (the divi line) equals 37 1-3 rds., distance arou B's plot. To get the diameter of whole plot, draw a line from the c ter of the circle to the end of dividing line; that will be the rad of the circle. Then draw from cen of circle to center of dividing then we have a right-angled triang the radius is the hypothenuse, and distance from center of circle to c ter of dividing line is the perpendi lar. We do not know their lengt but we know that their difference is and the difference of their squares 64. Then from the difference of squares subtract the square of difference, and divide the remain by twice their difference, to obtain distance from center of circle to c ter of dividing line (8x8 minus 16 vided by 12) equals 2 1-3 rds. fr center to center; plus 6 rds. (from to arc) equals 8 1-3 rds., the radius the circle; 8 1-3x2 equals 16 2-3 diameter of circle.

There was a nice class in the 'Cademy this morning. Geo. Wilson, G. Heberling, Sure Shot, W. L. Mower, F. W. A., R. Davis, C. M. L. S. responded to roll call.

There is some doubt concerning problem of March 8 as to whether strip was to be plowed on two or four sides of the field. Consequently the Mistress has decided to give credits to those pupils who send in an answer for two strips (12½ rds.) as well as to those who sent the answer given by the author (10 rds.), the width of a strip all around the plot.

In writing problems, please be as accurate as possible in all these details, for so much depends on exactness, and the Mistress is not always able to correct errors, since she is so much in the dark as to the author's meaning as the rest of the class.

Gay takes the bannership for February on both counts. Look to your laurels, all you older pupils. This young lady is after you.

# CHALLENGE OF FORAKER

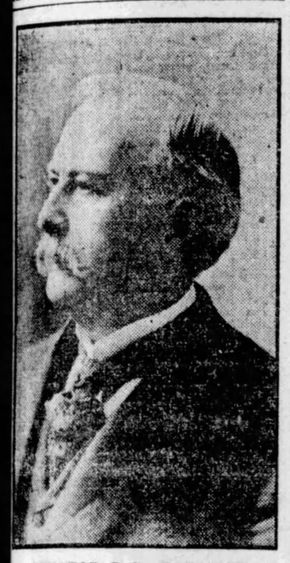
## Would Submit Endorsement to the Voters.

### Move to Offset the Growing Feeling in Ohio in Favor of Taft.

Washington, March 27.—Senator Joseph Benson Foraker, apparently awakened to the fact that popular sentiment in Ohio has turned toward Taft, last night made a remarkably bold proposal.

Senator Foraker challenges his opponents in Ohio to submit the nomination of the Republican state ticket and the questions as to who shall be endorsed for United States senator and who shall have the state's delegation as a presidential candidate to the decision of the Republican voters of Ohio in a direct primary.

He says in a carefully prepared statement, that at the proper time he will request the state central committee to issue a call for a state convention, the delegates to which must be chosen by the direct primary method. He expects through this to obtain the expression of the rank and file of the party on the questions cited—who shall be the candidates for the state office, who shall be candidates for the senator, and who



SENATOR J. B. FORAKER.

shall be the Ohio candidate for president.

It is unquestionably a bold move which Senator Foraker has made. It is just such a challenge as he made in the Republican state convention last fall, when he told the delegates that as a United States senator he would not take orders, either from the people of Ohio or from the president of the United States.

Swayed by his eloquence and the power of his personality, that convention applauded Senator Foraker. It remains to be seen whether the Republicans of Ohio will now applaud this new defiance which he has issued; whether they will accept his challenge and leave the questions now at issue to the decision of a primary, and whether Foraker will triumph or be ingloriously humiliated by the verdict of such a primary.

Senator Foraker does not definitely say that he will be a candidate for senator again, nor does he say whether he will be a presidential candidate. The only inference to be made from his statement, however, is that he proposes to be in both the senatorial and presidential lists. In fact, it will be generally interpreted as a challenge on his part to Secretary William H. Taft to go before the Republicans of Ohio in a primary campaign to determine which of them shall have the state's endorsement for the presidency.

The senator's statement in full is as follows:

"I have been so busily occupied that I have had neither time nor disposition to even think about politics, either state or national; especially politics that belong to next year.

"It seems to me premature to be now discussing what is so far ahead. However, in view of interviews and announcements of one kind and another that are appearing in the newspapers, I feel that I may with propriety say that I do not want any political honors from the Republicans of Ohio without their hearty approval.

"In order that there may be no doubt as to their preference I will, at the proper time, request the Republican state central committee to issue a call for a Republican state convention, to be composed of delegates elected by the Republicans of the state at duly authorized primary elections, for the purpose not only of nominating candidates for state offices to be voted for at our next state election, but also to determine the preference of the Republicans of Ohio as to candidates for United States senator and for President.

"If this suggestion should meet with favor, it should be provided that the primary elections shall be held at a convenient time long enough after the call has been issued to enable all who are interested in the work of the convention, so to be chosen, to appear before the people and discuss the public questions about which we are all concerned, so that the people who are interested may act intelligently in the selection of their delegates, thus bringing this selection as nearly to a direct vote as is possible under the laws now in force.

"I have nothing to conceal from my constituents and there is no point in my public record as to which I am not ready to render them a full account."

It lies within the power of Senators Foraker and Dick to put into operation the primary plan which Foraker outlines. They control a majority of the members of the state committee, and a majority of the committee can issue a call for a state convention, the delegates to which must be chosen in such a primary.

The question on the lips of every politician in Washington is, "What will Secretary Taft say and do in reply to his challenge?"

Secretary Taft may accept the issue and he might be willing to go before the Republicans of Ohio in a personal campaign against Foraker for the Presidency. On the other hand, he may say that he is willing to leave the question as to who shall be the state's presidential candidate to the decision of such a primary, but that he would not make a personal appeal to the voters of the state. That would put it up to Secretary Taft's friends and followers to make the fight for him, with his personality eliminated.

# TURKEY IN FEAR OF WAR

## Prepares to Offset Preparations by Bulgaria.

Constantinople, March 28.—The recent extraordinary credit of $6,500,000 granted by the Bulgarian Sobranje for military purposes has stirred the Turks to a spurt of activity. There has been an important reorganization of the regular troops comprised in the Second and Third army corps with headquarters at Adrianople and Salonica, and several companies of engineers have been assigned to the completion of the fortifications of Adrianople.

A large order for military supplies has been placed and a military pier has been constructed on the Sea of Marmora for the reception of troops and stores from the Asiatic provinces.

A military bridge will be thrown across the River Maritza at Demotica, Rumelia, showing that the Turks are impressed with the military activity of Bulgaria and fear increased activity of Bulgarian bands in Macedonia.


500 Catarrh Treatments To be Given Away Free

You are troubled with that loathsome and dangerous disease, Catarrh. You have longed for relief. You have wanted to be rid of the hawking, spitting, the foul breath, the constant annoying discharge from the nose, the disgusting dropping of mucus into the throat. You have been told a cure was impossible. You have tried doctors and various methods only to met with failure.

I come to tell you that CATARRH CAN BE CURED. Right in your own home by means of an easy, painless, unfailing method, you may be cured. You can rid yourself of all the discomforts, the annoyances, the loathsomeness of Catarrh. The disease is all of these things, as you will learn by sad experience, if you have not already done so. It always has a small beginning, but it encroaches, steadily, persistently, relentlessly, until the vital organs of the body are attacked, and you face pain, lingering torture and death.

I have cured thousands. I can cure you if you come to me before it is too late.

I have decided to distribute 500 free treatments, **absolutely without charge,** to Catarrh sufferers. I want you to see my method, know what I have done for others. My life has been spent in the study of CATARRH, its Causes and Cure. Now I offer to share with you my experience and knowledge on the subject. I have been successful. I want YOU to profit by my success by taking advantage of my offer—a free treatment for Catarrh, gladly given to sufferers from the disease.

Don't delay. Write immediately. A post card, with your address upon it, sent off NOW will secure one of the free treatments. An envelope containing your address put in this mail will bring you what you have longed for, but despaired of—a cure for Catarrh. Tomorrow may be too late. Be one of the fortunate people to get one of these free treatments for Catarrah. Write right now.

**Catarrh Specialist Sproule, 43 Trade Building, Boston.**


# CLEVELAND GETS A CUP

## Princeton Students Present Token of Esteem.

Princeton, N. J., March 27.—The entire undergraduate body of Princeton university paraded to the home of former President Cleveland, on Bayard Lane yesterday afternoon and presented him with a loving cup. The cup was to have been given to Mr. Cleveland on his seventieth birthday, March 18, but he was in the south at the time. The cup, which is of silver, stands more than 18 inches high, on an ebony base, and bears the inscription:

"To The Hon. Grover Cleveland. A Slight Token of the Love and Esteem of the Undergraduates of Princeton University, Presented on This 18th Day of March, Nineteen Hundred and Seven, His Seventieth Birthday."

That Mr. Cleveland was touched by the ceremony was apparent by the broken delivery of his response to the presentation speech. He said:

"I am sure you do not fully realize all the satisfaction which this occasion affords me. It is, of course, within our expectations, that from a heart stirred to its depths by a sense of thankfulness, I should attempt to give expression to the delight which accompanies the reception of your beautiful birthday gift, but you cannot know and appreciate the opportunity long desired, and here given to me to acknowledge to the students of Princeton themselves what has daily and hourly come to me through even a limited association with their university life. I feel young at seventy because I have here aspiring young manhood. You have created this atmosphere, and through the providence of God it has been given to me to breathe in these latter days, this healing, stimulating influence. My thanks, though limitless, can merely pay the price of the freshness and vigor of the air I breathe at seventy. Nor can I ever feel myself acquitted of the delightful debt this day incurred. I can only promise that during all the time awaiting me I shall make partial payments by an increasing love for you and all undergraduates of Princeton, and by an increasing devotion to the badge of Princeton wherever I find it."

# WELLMAN'S NEW BALLOON

## His Machine Is Entirely Reconstructed.

Paris, March 28.—The members of the Wellman North Pole expedition are completing the preparation of the balloon America and will leave shortly for Tromsoe, Norway, whence they will depart June 1. The balloon or airship has been entirely reconstructed, has new motors and possesses a lifting power of 19,500 pounds.

Walter Wellman, leader of the expedition, will, in the meantime, pay a visit to the United States. He went on board the Kaiser Wilhem II at Cherbourg yesterday. Replying to criticism to the effect that his airship had not been tried, Mr. Wellman declared that the America was built for arctic conditions and will undergo thorough trials at Spitzbergen. In the event of these being satisfactory the expedition would start for the Pole at the end of July or the beginning of August.

# KEIFER LIKES THE CANAL

## Says Health Work There Is Like a Miracle.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 27.—Addresses were made by Congressmen Charles A. Towne, of New York, and General T. Warren Keifer, of Ohio, last night at the annual banquet of the Pittsburg board of trade. Congressman James R. Burk, of this city, acted as toastmaster.

Gen. Keifer's subject was "The Panama Canal." He recently returned from a trip to the canal zone, and, speaking of health conditions, said:

"It is marvelous; almost as marvelous as the things taught by Christ in His miracles. When we arrived there we found a thing of death brought to life. Today it is as healthy in Panama as it is in Pittsburg. What has done this? We carried our great medical science there."

Congressman Towne spoke on "Commercialism." He referred to the Panama canal by saying that he did not believe the work would be completed in eight years, but thought forty years would see its completion.

# CARNEGIE PEACE PALACE

## Frenchman Is Appointed Chief of Construction.

The Hague, March 28.—The trustees of the Carnegie fund for the construction of the palace of peace, have appointed M. Cordonnier, of Lille, France, to superintend the construction of the palace on a plan somewhat modified since M. Cordonnier's design was originally accepted. The work will be under the general supervision of a committee of five, of which three will be trustees of the Carnegie fund.

# WOE UNTO GAMBLERS

## Carnegie Flays Wall Street Methods.

### Business Men Should Decline to Recognize Those Who Make Money That Way.

New York, March 29.—Andrew Carnegie made a vigorous attack upon certain Wall street methods in a speech at a dinner given in his honor by the United States Military Telegraph corps at the Hotel Manhattan last night. Mr. Carnegie declared that he had never made a dollar gambling in stocks, and added that it was time that business men declined to recognize men who make money in Wall street and render no value for it.

"A few gamblers in Wall street are in trouble," said Mr. Carnegie. "If a man has sold stocks short and they go down he is delighted, but if they go the other way and he hasn't the stock to deliver, he thinks the President has gone a trifle too far. It is a good thing for the country that the gamblers have come to grief. I wish I could invent a system or a plan whereby both sides of the stock gamblers would come to grief. As a business man I can say I never made a dollar gambling in stocks, and I would as soon sit down to gambling with cards. Let me speak in a business manner. Wall street is not all of America, and there are some places in New York, even, that are not Wall street.

"The speculators are parasites feeding upon values and creating none. It is time that we business men should rise and decline to recognize men who make money in this way and render no value for it, and give nothing—or manufacture nothing—or exchange in no way a value for what they get.

"We have had five years of wonderful prosperity. Today, instead of charging $460,000,000 for the Carnegie Steel company I would ask $640,000,000 for it. But never a kite went up but it came down. Wall street is really in a healthy condition. It is an eruption that is coming out and not going in, and let us rejoice and hope that tomorrow prices will go down.

"Gentlemen, I was born to poverty. But I wouldn't change with the richest man's son of millions born to life. What does he know of father and mother; of the boy whose mother is nurse, seamstress, washwoman, cook, angel and saint—with no servant between—the boy whose father is his guide, philosopher and friend? No teacher, except at school. It's in the home that the boy gets his teaching. I am honest; I have lived both lives. There are men who say that riches are corrupting, but they only know one side of the shield. I have lived both.

"There is, gentlemen, very little in wealth in adding to the sum of human happiness. I think that wealth rather decreases happiness. As I said once before, a millionaire who laughs is rare."

# FOOT WASHING CEREMONY

## Emperor of Austria Performs Annual Rite.

Vienna, March 28.—Emperor Francis Joseph today performed the usual Maunday Thursday footwashing ceremony in the large hall of the Hofburg before a gathering of archdukes, diplomats, and state officials. Before washing the feet of the twelve aged men the emperor, assisted by the archdukes, personally served them with a repast of several courses. The ceremony was concluded with the bestowal of silk purses containing thirty silver pieces which the Emperor hung around the neck of each of the old men. Archduke Ludwig was the only member of the imperial family absent. The fact that he was not present was due to his living at a long distance from the capital.

# FIRST DISTRIBUTION MADE

## $625,000 of Oil King's Gift Is Passed Out.

New York, March 27.—The first distribution by the general education board since it received John D. Rockefeller's most recent contribution of $32,000,000 was made at a meeting of the board yesterday afternoon, when conditional gifts totaling $625,000 were made to five educational institutions.

The money was divided as follows:

Yale university, $300,000.

Princeton university, $200,000.

Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Maine, $50,000.

Colorado college, Colorado Springs, $50,000.

Millsaps college, Jackson, Miss., $25,000.

After making these appropriations the board voted to give a total of $42,500 to colored schools, the names of which were not made public lest the help of the board should tend to discourage gifts to these schools from other sources.

With the five principal gifts is the condition that the institution shall raise a specified sum, of which the board's appropriation shall be a part. Yale and Princeton are each to raise $2,000,000; Colorado college, $500,000; Bowdoin, $250,000, and Millsaps, $100,000.

These subscriptions were decided upon after the board had considered applications from about 400 institutions. Further distributions, it was stated, will be made before long.

# NEW HOME TO MARK TWAIN

## Country House Planned by the Humorist.

Redding, Conn., March 27.—Workmen are preparing to begin on the new country home of Mark Twain. Some time ago Mr. Clemens purchased the Noah Sherwood farm of 90 acres and later bought 110 acres adjoining.

The land lies in what is known locally as the "Glen," which for picturesqueness surpasses anything in the Connecticut hills. Mr. Clemens intends to have a park running down to the Saugatuck river, with a private path from the river to his back door through the park.

The house itself will stand on a knoll. Mr. Clemens first intended that his home should be of Connecticut red sandstone, but, after consultation with his old friend William Dean Howells and getting the advice of the latter's son, John D. Howells, an architect, Mr. Clemens decided that a concrete structure was the correct thing. The house will be two stories, 40x93½ feet. The framework will be of steel with concrete covering. The exterior will be stuccoed.

# RARE SHAKESPEARE BOOK

## Edition of Sonnets Which May Bring High Figure.

London, March 28.—The London book market will offer another sensational opportunity to buyers on April 20, when the library of Major Sir Henry Mildmay will be sold at auction at Sotheby's. It embraces a rare prize—the first quarto, 1609, of Shakespeare's sonnets, containing the much debated dedication, beginning, "To the Only Begetter of these insuing Sonnets." No perfect specimen has been on the market since 1864, when one realized 215 guineas. The present specimen is expected to bring four figures.

There will also be offered a family Bible, which belonged to Cromwell's son-in-law, Richard Claypole.

# ALL WATER ROUTE.

New Orleans, March 29.—An all-water route for coal from Pennsylvania to Cuba will be established today, when several barge loads of coal from Pittsburg will arrive here and be placed in tow of an ocean-going tug for a trip across the gulf. The coal is towed over 2,500 miles and is the first shipment of its kind.

# ZELAYA'S CLEVER WORK

## He May Rule All of Central America.

### Salvador Is Ready to Quit and Requests Intervention by Mexico.

City of Mexico, March 27.—Senor Estupinian received a telegram from his government yesterday, saying that Salvador was withdrawing her troops from Honduras and was eager for peace, and asking him to use his best efforts to cause Mexico to take a firm stand for peace. Dr. Estupinian is to be succeeded as minister to Mexico from Salvador by Manuel Delgado. The retiring official will leave for Central America Saturday. Those here who are well informed on Central American affairs believe that this move is the beginning of the end. Salvador has been an active ally of Honduras, and in requesting Mexico to step in and end the war it is thought that the former republic has wished to let the world know that hereafter Honduras is to be left to its fate.

According to an American who has important interests in Central America, unless the war is brought to a close by intervention on the part of the United States and Mexico, a federation of Central American states, with President Zelaya, of Nicaragua at the head, will result.

For years it has been the aim of Zelaya to organize such a federation, and according to the American, such a federation against Honduras is but a step in that direction. President Zelaya was sure of his ground before making the attempt, and has been aided by the hesitancy of President Estrada Cabrera to champion openly the cause of Honduras, thus precluding the passibility of three armies, those of Honduras, Salvador and Gautemala, acting in unison against Zelaya's forces.

# MAINE SOLONS THROUGH.

## Initiative and Referendum the Important Measure.

Augusta, Me., March 28.—Provision for legislation through initiative by petition and an optional referendum stands at the head of the important bills passed at the biennial session of the Maine legislature which closed at noon today. Although the bill applies only to statute laws, it is said to stand practically alone as a measure, making a radical change in the manner of government.

Two laws treating of public morals have been passed. One prohibits the operation of bucket shops; the other sanctions boxing contests of six rounds without decisions.

# 28 KILLED IN WRECK

## Colton, Cal., Scene of Latest Catastrophe.

### Pullmans Stood Strain and Two Persons Were Hurt There.

Colton, Cal., March 29.—Twenty-eight persons were killed and 100 were injured one mile east of here yesterday afternoon when a Southern Pacific express train of fourteen coaches from New Orleans, running a mile a minute, struck an open switch and was derailed.

The forward cars of the train were crushed to pieces by the heavy Pullmans behind, and their occupants were terribly mangled. The smoker was filled with Italian workmen, and it was here that most of the fatalities occurred. Nineteen bodies have been recovered from the debris, and are at the morgue in this city. George L. Sharp, of Muncie, Ind., has been identified as one of the dead. Milton Hill, of New York, is also reported to be among the dead. Two at the Colton hospital will die. A. R. Withers, of Sacramento, Cal., cannot live, his arm being torn off and one eye destroyed.

A railway mail clerk was crushed to death in the ruins of his car, and several other government employes were injured. Engineer Wormington stuck to his post and was severely injured. The fireman is missing and is thought to be buried under the wreckage. Conductor Golden and Brakeman Jones were severely hurt.

Immediately after the disaster all the available doctors and nurses of this city were hurled to the scene, and relief trains were started from Los Angeles, sixty miles away. Vehicles of all kinds were pressed into service to carry the wounded to the hospital here and the dead to the morgue. In a short time the hospital was crowded to overflowing with victims, and many were cared for in private houses.

Many of the injured were seriously hurt and several will die. Late last night eight bodies could be seen buried under the debris, but wrecking machinery to move the heavy cars will have to be procured before the bodies can be recovered.

Four of the cars were smashed. Baggage and mail were scattered about from the two forward coaches, and in the smoker and first day coach the passengers were killed or injured. The Italian victims were on their way from New Orleans to San Francisco, where they were to work as laborers.

The four rear coaches remained on the track, and those of the Pullmans which were derailed suffered but little damage.

The train, which was an unusually large one, was crowded. There were ninety in the Pullman cars alone, and only two of these were hurt. The day coaches, which were of lighter construction, were crowded. The train was nearly twelve hours late, and was running at top speed, in an effort to make up for lost time, when the wreck occurred.

The Florence Roberts Theatrical company occupied one coach, which was hurled from the track and both ends of it crushed in. But two members of Miss Roberts' company out of a total of twenty-two were injured. Miss Roberts herself escaped entirely unhurt. The escape from death of the occupants of this car was remarkable, considering the manner in which the coach was splintered and torn to pieces. The men and women were hurled from one end of the car to the other.

# TEST TWO-CENT LAW

## Pennsy to Begin Action in Keystone State.

Philadelphia, March 30.—If Governor Stuart approves the two-cent railroad fare bill which has passed the senate and house, and which is now in his hands, the Pennsylvania and the Reading railways will begin action to test the constitutionality of the act.

# PENNSY OFFERS REWARDS

## $5,500 for Arrest of the Train Wreckers.

### $2,500 Each for Those Causing Two Wrecks and $500 for Information.

Philadelphia, March 28.—The Pennsylvania Railroad company has offered rewards aggregating $5,500 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons involved in the wrecking of its train near Pittsburg. The derailment of the Chicago Limited last week and attempted wrecking of the Keystone express yesterday led to a conference of officials to discuss the matter. As a result General Manager Atterbury sent broadcast throughout Pennsylvania the following notice:

"To any person or persons furnishing information and evidence resulting in the apprehension and conviction of any one or more of the persons who maliciously caused the derailment of one of its fast passenger trains at or near Stewart station on the 23d instant, the Pennsylvania Railroad company will pay $2,500, and said company will also pay a further reward of $2,500 to any person or persons furnishing information and evidence resulting in the apprehension and conviction of any one or more persons who maliciously caused the derailment of another of its fast passenger trains at or near Wilmerding, on the 27th instant, or for any definite information which will enable the company to ascertain the name and whereabouts of any one or more of the guilty parties, it will pay to the person furnishing the same a reward of $500."

# YALE MADE GOOD BARGAIN

## Jarves Art Collection Now Worth $260,000.

New Haven, Conn., March 30.—Some forty years ago the authorities of Yale college took a mortgage upon what is called the Jarves collection of paintings, which was placed in the north gallery of Yale Art school. A little later Yale secured the whole collection at what is understood to have been a price somewhat less than $30,000. The real value of the collection has been in considerable dispute among artists, but recently an expert valuation was made of it which resulted in an appraisal at no less than $260,000. The collection contains about 120 paintings, most of them being on wood, and old altar pieces, and represents the development of Christian art between the eleventh and seventeenth centuries. The collection was made by an American, J. J. Jarves, during a long residence in Florence, Italy.

# THE HAGUE PROGRAM

## Russia Trying to Get Powers to Agree.

### Everybody Is Afraid to Take Hold; America Isn't So Vitally Interested.

Berlin, April 1.—The Russian government has submitted to the principal powers confidentially a revised program of the subjects to be discussed at the approaching peace conference at The Hague. Correspondence in this connection between the Russian foreign office and the foreign officers of the powers continues, the object being to reach an agreement in advance of communicating with the minor governments.

Great Britain has not formulated a precise plan for the limitation of armaments and seems unwilling to do so. Nevertheless it is considered probable that a discussion of the limitation of armaments will find a place in the program owing to Great Britain's assistance. The precise position of Germany in this connection will not be disclosed until the program is finally decided upon; but the assertions made in London that Germany will withdraw from the conference rather than have the question of the limitation of armaments discussed are unfounded. The United States, it is understood, will reserve its decision regarding participation in a discussion of the armaments question, the general view at Washington being, it is asserted here that as the United States is outside the European system it is not in a position to urge the continental powers to reduce or arrest their land armaments while upon the subject of naval armament the authorities at Washington appear to be indisposed to cease their development.

# STANDARD FIGHTING HARD

## Asks for Verdict of Acquittal at Chicago.

Chicago, April 1.—At the opening of the trial of the Standard Oil company, of Indiana, on the charge of accepting illegal rebates from the Chicago & Alton railroad, the attorneys for the defense made a motion that the court instruct the jury to return a verdict of not guilty on the ground that the government had not proved its case.

The attorneys for the government objected, and arguments on the motion then commenced.

# FOR LINCOLN CENTENARY

Springfield, Ill., March 28.—Governor Dineen has sent to the house and senate a memorial suggesting that the citizens of the state join in a general celebration and observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, February 12, 1908. He suggested that a commission be created to formulate plans for the participation of the state in what is intended to be a national celebration.

# BLOOD GETS SOUR.

## Tells How to Prepare a Good Spring Tonic.

At this time of year, says a well-known authority, the kidneys become weak, clogged and inactive, failing to filter out the poisons and acids, which sour the blood, causing not only facial and bodily eruptions, but the worst forms of Rheumatism, Nervous and Stomach troubles, Backache and painful, annoying Urinary afflictions.

It is worth anyone's time now to get from some good prescription pharmacy the following ingredients: Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Mix by shaking well in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after your meals and at bedtime.

This simple home-made mixture will force the Kidneys to normal, healthy action, so they will filter and strain all uric acid and poisonous waste matter from the blood, and expel this in the urine, at the same time restoring the "full blood count"—that is, 95 per cent red blood corpuscles—which is absolutely indispensable to perfect health.

# NEW AUTO KILLED WOMAN

## Niece of Collis Huntington Dies in Accident.

Oneonta, N. Y., April 1.—Mrs. E. S. Loveland, a niece of the late Collis P. Huntington, and a beneficiary under his will, was instantly killed yesterday while operating a new automobile which had been delivered to her Saturday.

In attempting to turn around on Chestnut street, Mrs. Loveland accidentally turned on full power, and the car shot across the sidewalk and plunged over a stone wall that crowns a twenty-foot embankment. Mrs. Loveland was thrown from the car as it dropped to the ground, and her neck was broken.

Mrs. Loveland's daughter, Mrs. J. R. Bickford, of Boston, who occupied the car with her mother, escaped with slight bruises.

# FOUR DIE AT CROSSING.

Kansas City, Mo., April 1.—Four persons in a buggy were killed yesterday afternoon at the Fifteenth street crossing of the Chicago & Alton railroad by a passenger train. The horses escaped injury. The dead are: George Henry and wife and D. H. Monner and wife. The men were salesmen for local mercantile houses.

# IS NOT IN THE TROPICS

## So Thinks Scott of the Canal Zone.

### Employes on Isthmus Feel Proud of Work and Confident of Success.

Kansas City, Mo., March 29.—Congressman Charles F. Scott, of Iola, Kas., who has just returned from a trip to the Isthmus, delivered a speech last evening before the Young Men's Republican club in Kansas City, Kas., on "The Situation in Panama," in the course of which he said:

"So far as the excavations are concerned the bulk of the canal work should be done in six or seven years. The construction of the great dam at Gatun and the building of the stupendous locks will probably protract the period of completion. The men on the works, however, really seem to believe that if everything goes right the canal should be finished within seven years.

"The first strong impression an American receives on visiting the Isthmus of Panama is the atmosphere of confidence which at once envelops him. Not the engineers only, but the men who are conducting the work, talk with absolute assurance of the success of the great enterprise, admitting no more doubt that the canal will be built than that they are living to help build it. There was an air of exultation about these men, also, as if they had a feeling of pride in being associated with the gigantic project.

"A second strong conviction a visitor receives is that the canal zone has been taken out of the tropics; that it is no longer a part of Central America, but a part of the United States. This is doubtless due to the intense activity everywhere in evidence."

# A CANAL IN FIVE YEARS

## Panaman Believes It Will Be Finished Then.

Kansas City, Mo., March 28.—Representative Charles F. Scott, of Iola, Kas., one of the party of congressmen recently returned from a trip to the isthmus, said here last night:

"The people on the isthmus believe that the Panama canal can and will be finished in about five years. It's plausible. I don't say that the work will be done within that length of time, but at the rate the digging is being carried on now I believe it will be. It certainly will not take a much longer time than five years."


## Beautify Your Home!

### The Editor Tells You Today How Easily You Can Win a Prize to Decorate Your Home

Did you ever win a prize—a real beautiful, artistic, valuable prize, something of which you felt proud?

If you have, I can point out a way for you to win another. If you have not, I can show you how you can win a magnificent one by the *slightest* effort.

For this great prize offer does not cost you one cent.

You want a pretty home, don't you?

So if you will follow me through this short article and then read the great prize offer on this page, you will discover how very, very easy it is to secure something that will give your home an artistic tone, something that will beautify it and make your friends envy you. You will say to yourself:

"My, I wish I had had this offer long ago."

#### Dinner Set For a Prize

Look at the picture of the magnificent monogram dinner set on this page. 100,000 of the prize sets are going to be distributed free, and every one of our readers can have one of these sets free by doing a good turn for a friend of mine, Geo. Clark.

"NATURE'S GOODIES"—One of the beautiful facsimile framed pictures which will be sent to you.

Now, Mr. Clark, as you may have heard, is the publisher of the famous high-art pictures, among the most beautiful pictures in the world, and he has asked me to tell you that he will give every one of my subscribers one of these magnificent dinner sets absolutely free as a prize if you merely help Mr. Clark a little by recommending and introducing a few of his pictures in your locality.

As you see, Mr. Clark does not want you to do any canvassing. It is not necessary to do any canvassing.

#### How To Win a Prize

Read carefully on this page where it says in big type, "Win a prize—how."

I am pleased to guarantee Mr. Clark's offer is exactly as represented and I am giving you certificate of guarantee. I am proud he has selected the readers of this paper to profit by this marvelous prize offer. This offer shows his confidence in the honesty of my subscribers.

Even if you do not succeed in carrying out the simple conditions of Mr. Clark's offer, you will receive an elegant prize anyway. You do not have to send any money as you do in so many prize offers, and for whatever effort you put out you will get at least one prize; so it is, as Mr. Clark says, a case where "you can't lose."

#### So Easy, So Very Easy

Mrs. Charlotte Miller of Purdue, Ind., a lady of my acquaintance, took advantage of Mr. Clark's offer. She received the pictures and was amazed at their beauty and Mr. Clark's method of disposing of them. That very afternoon one of her neighbors came in and saw the pictures lying on the table with part of the wrapping paper still around them.

"SAVED"—The other beautiful picture which will be sent to you for you to keep.

"What perfectly beautiful pictures!" she exclaimed.

"Do you like them?" asked Mrs. Miller.

"Indeed I do."

"You can have my offer at 25c."

"Will you give me two on this plan for 50c?"

"Yes."

Mrs. Miller's friend purchased two pictures and took them away and told some of her acquaintances of her good fortune; they called on Mrs. Miller that very day, and before Mrs. Miller retired that night she had disposed of all 24 pictures and forwarded the $6.00 to Mr. Clark.

#### Prize Winner Is Pleased

In three days the prize dishes arrived and Mrs. Miller tells me they are the most beautiful she ever saw any place. "I would not take anything for that set right now," she declared.

Can you picture your dining room with a beautiful gold monogram, Parisian China dinner set engraving the sideboard, the dinner table and the plate rail? Haven't you for a long time been wanting a set like this?

I have several of Mr. Clark's pictures in my home and they are certainly very beautiful. I cannot begin to show you here how they look in their many rich and splendid colors. They are perfect works of art, fit for any residence, measuring 13x19 inches. What is more, they come ready to hang on the wall, for every picture is finished complete ready for the wall just as received from Mr. Clark.

I hope that every one of my readers will sign the free coupon and send for Mr. Clark's high-art pictures today.

# A Prize for You!

# A PRIZE for every reader of this paper FREE

This elegant 42 piece Monogram Dinner Set is free

**42 PIECES** as follows:

8—6-in. PLATES 8—7-in. PLATES
8 CUPS 8 SAUCERS
8 FRUIT DISHES 1 BUTTER CHIPS
2 VEGETABLE DISHES
1 BREAD PLATE 1 CAKE PLATE
1 GRAVY BOWL 1 Large PLATTER

*YOUR own initial in GOLD on every piece (cups and saucers excluded).*

**I AM Giving Away as PRIZES** 100,000 sets of this elegant Dinner Service.

Do not miss *your share*—a PRIZE of 42 pieces of beautiful China, artistically decorated, *your initial in gold* on the pieces. A PRIZE that costs you only a bit of your leisure time.

**Send No Money, Not One Cent**—The PRIZES are Absolutely Free

There are 100,000 of these prize premium sets. Be sure to get one of the sets. Every body can get one complete set as a free PRIZE and you can get it so very, very easily.

**Certificate of Guarantee** by the Editor of this Paper

*I hereby certify that every statement made on this page is the truth, an honest account of a large and thoroughly reliable firm. This prize offer is exactly as represented.*

*THE EDITOR.*

**This Elegant Dinner Set** is made of finest Parisian China, the kind endorsed and used by the most stylish people. Although this superior china costs us a great deal of money, we chose the Parisian China to give away as PRIZES; for we figure that by being very generous with you and giving *you the best* right now, we would at once win your friendship and recommendation, and the beautiful dinner set standing on your table and envied by all neighbors—the best dinner set in town—ought to prove a fine advertisement for our proposition. As you can see from the picture, every piece of the dinner set is decorated with the modern high art, and besides, if you write at once, every piece (except cups and saucers) with *your initial in pure gold* free of charge. Read the first column of this page.

# WIN A PRIZE—How: Send no Money. Just mail the coupon

at the bottom of this page. You will then get 24 famous high-art pictures, richly colored, 16 x 20 inches, complete with facsimile lithographed gold scroll frames for you to distribute, and two extra pictures for you to keep—a total of Twenty-Six (26) pictures. The two extra pictures you hang up in your home. Invite your friends to see your pictures, and whenever a friend calls hand her one of the other 24 pictures at only 25 cents each. By giving away the 24 pictures at only 25 cents each you will take in $6.00. Send us $6.00 and we will send you the beautiful, aristocratic 42-piece Monogram Dinner Set absolutely free.

As soon as people see the pictures decorating the walls of your room they will be eager to get a similar picture. But if for any reason you should not succeed, we will pay you for the number of pictures you distributed, and besides *we want you to keep the two extra pictures anyway*, just for having made an honest effort. *The art pictures are fully described by the editor in the first column of this page.*

Dining Room of Mayer Grosse, of Harlem, Ill., whose wife earned the beautiful monogram dinner set as a prize and also the free pictures. (*From photograph by Orville Hart, all rights reserved.*)

*Mayer Grosse's wife writes us as follows:* "*I received your beautiful monogram dinner set with initial in gold and it is certainly beautiful. The stores here do not carry anything like it. It is so artistic and elegant. I shall always be glad to recommend you for your fairness, promptness and generosity.*"—*MRS. MARTIN V. GROSSE, Harlem, Ill., Oct. 9, 1906.*

Cultured and refined people appreciate this superior prize offer. Don't delay. Sign the free coupon at once and send right now to

GEO. CLARK, Mgr., 63-69 Washington St., Suite 1944, Chicago, Ill.

**At Least ONE PRIZE for Everybody**

You cannot fail to get a PRIZE for whatever time you spend. Your Reward is in proportion to the success with the number of the prize offer, you get two pictures free anyway just for having made an honest effort. And more, rather besides for whatever you do—But I know you will earn the grand prize—the beautiful monogram dinner set—very, very easily.

**SIGN Your Name and Address** Free Coupon

GEO. CLARK, Mgr.
63-69 Washington St.
Suite 1944, CHICAGO, ILL.

*You need not bother with a letter;* just write your name and address plainly on the coupon, inclose in an envelope and mail today, thereby *getting an early start* for a truly valuable prize. Send white coupon and get our valuable prize offer *before anybody else gets it in your town.*

I would like to earn your Monogram Dinner Set. Please send me your art pictures at once, prepaid, as per your offer above.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

# RUEF'S PLEA FOR LIBERTY

## Asks to Be Discharged From Biggy's Care.

### Asks for Writ of Habeas Corpus and Right of Bail—Trial on Today.

San Francisco, April 2.—On the eve of his trial on the charge of extorting $28,000 from French restaurants, Abraham Ruef asked the supreme court of California to free him from the custody of Elisor Biggy and order him into the charge of the sheriff, whom Judge Dunne disqualified on the ground of personal interest.

Ruef filed in the higher court yesterday afternoon an application for a writ of habeas corpus so extensive in allegations, arguments and citations of authorities that it occupies 21 typewritten pages and embraces 62 subdivisions.

Ruef sets up that his imprisonment by Elisor Biggy in the former home of Mayor Schmitz, at 2849 Fillmore street, is illegal; that his case was in court for four months prior to March 4, and that on that date, being indisposed, he concluded to visit the Trocadero, a suburban resort, and there recuperate, believing on the advice of his counsel, that his presence in court was not required, owing to an appeal taken by him to the supreme court of the United States by means of a writ of error granted by Superior Judge Hebbard; that he was there arrested without legal right; that he has applied to Judge Dunne for admittance to bail and has been refused.

That he is 42 years of age, has lived in San Francisco all his life, has been engaged in the practice of law for 20 years, and has large business interests at stake; that he is constantly and minutely watched by eight private guards and the court elisor, all of them bearing fire arms, all of them employed by Rudolph Spreckels, Francis J. Heney and William J. Burns, and all of them paid out of a private fund of 100,000 guaranteed by Spreckels; that his indictment by the grand jury was caused by Spreckels, Heney and Burns; that Spreckels, Heney and Judge Dunne are his enemies; that so strict is the espionage maintained over him by his guards that it is impossible for him to have privacy, even in conversation with his attorneys, except by whispering softly.

That he has complained to Judge Dunne, through his counsel, and been refused more liberty; that persons who are to be witnesses in his defense are not permitted to visit and converse with him in due preparation of his defense; that he is compelled to sleep in a bed chamber occupied by guards and wherein lights are kept burning all night; that he is practically in a state of solitary confinement, not even his attorneys being allowed to visit him except at the discretion of the elisor; that he is being punished, humiliated before trial, and that he cannot properly prepare his defense under existing conditions of confinement; that all this is being done for the express purpose of hindering and hampering himself and his counsel in the preparation of his defense.

That he is not held by lawful authority; that he is held without bail on the ground that his trial has begun, under section 1129 of the penal code, which is unconstitutional and in violation of the fifth and the eighth amendments to the constitution of the United States and of section 6 of article one of the constitution of California, referring to bail and to cruel and unusual punishment; that he is being cruelly and unusually punished.

He asks to be discharged from the custody of the elisor on reasonable bail, and then to be ordered into the custody of the sheriff and that, pending the hearing of this petition, an order of the court be made directing the elisor to permit any one person at a time to visit and talk to him within reasonable hours, and to permit any person to visit him upon written order of his attorneys, and to permit him to consult freely and openly with his attorneys outside of the hearing of Elisor Biggy and his guards.

The supreme court took no action upon the application yesterday, not even issuing an alternative writ.

The trial of Ruef on the extortion charges began in Judge Dunne's department of the superior court today.

# TO GRILL ADULTERATORS

## Prosecutions Under Pure Food Law to Be Begun.

### Samples of Offending Products Are to Be Collected by Inspectors at Once.

Washington, April 2.—The department of agriculture is making preparations to begin prosecutions under the pure food law at an early day, and Dr. Wiley, under whose directions as chief of the bureau of chemistry the work will be conducted, has given instructions to his inspectors to secure as soon as possible the samples on which the accusations will be based. The offending establishments have generally been located, and nothing remains to prepare a basis for the proceeding except to obtain specimens of the articles alleged to be adulterated or impure. When these are procured charges will be formulated and supplied to the United States district attorneys in whose districts the offenders may reside, whereupon they will be required to begin criminal proceedings. There will soon be 40 or 50 inspectors in the field and Dr. Wiley expresses the opinion that a large number of prosecutions will result from their investigations.

# CANADA LIKES MR. BRYCE

## First British Ambassador to Visit That Country.

Ottawa, Ont., April 2.—James Bryce, British ambassador to the United States, was the guest of honor at the Canadian club banquet last night. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the members of his cabinet were present. Sir Wilfrid said, in toasting the guest of the evening, that Mr. Bryce had turned a new leaf in British diplomacy on this continent. Mr. Bryce was the first British ambassador at Washington who had ever visited Canada.

"I might tell Mr. Bryce," said the premier, "that we have no quarrel with our neighbors; we have nothing but admiration for them. We want to meet them in the spirit of concession, but we don't want all the concessions to be on one side. If Mr. Bryce is able to turn a new leaf in regard to Canada's relations with the United States," continued the premier, "I will propose for him a monument on parliament hill."

# SAFE BLOWERS GET $3,000

## National Bank at Hanover, Mich., Looted by Robbers.

Jackson, Mich., March 29.—Safe blowers robbed the Farmers and Merchants' National bank of Hanover, Jackson county, early today, securing $3,000. Two women living over the bank heard the explosion and gave the alarm, but by the time the villagers responded and organized a posse the robbers had escaped.

### PEACHES RIPE.

New Orleans, March 29.—Ripe peaches gathered months ahead of time, are being picked in Plaquemine parish, La. The mildest winter in thirty years was the cause of the early ripening, and samples of the fruit will be saved for exhibition at the Jamestown exposition.

# CAN'T SUPPRESS REVOLT

## Roumania Still Torn by Civil Conflict.

### State of Siege May Be Proclaimed All Over Revolted District.

Bucharest, March 29.—The efforts of government to suppress the revolt of the peasants have met with only partial success. The troops are now acting with increased energy. A large number of rioters have been killed in the numerous conflicts with the soldiery, but as yet there is no sign of permanent amelioration of conditions. On the contrary, the rioters appear to be becoming bolder and more determined, and the situation undoubtedly is aggravated.

As an indication of the apprehension existing even in the capital, the new prefect of Bucharest, as a measure of precaution, ordered all shops in the city closed.

At Tirgovistes, in the Argesh district, a band of peasants attempted to raid an arsenal and procure a supply of rifles and ammunition. Upon being repulsed by the troops the rioters set fire to many houses in the town.

At Vlaschka a band of peasants called upon to disperse, refused to do so and opened fire on the troops, whereupon the latter fired three shots at them from a field gun, killing seventy men and wounding many more. According to an unconfirmed version of the encounter 200 of the peasants were killed.

A squadron of huzzars sent to Brabova came in conflict with a band of peasants and it is reported that fifty of the peasants were killed.

A train running between Bucharest and Kcona was stopped by rioters and looted.

A serious encounter is reported to have taken place at the village of Papanhabestic, in which many peasants were killed or wounded.

There have been sanguinary encounters in the district of Doli and rumor places the number killed and wounded in encounters with the troops at several hundred.

The authorities are beginning to use artillery to bombard the villages where the rioters take refuge.

The peasants committed terrible atrocities in the Buzeo district, and the troops sent thither had orders to suppress the disturbances at any cost.

It is still impossible to give even an approximate estimate of the numbers killed or wounded since the beginning of the disorders, but there is good reason to believe that the reports have not been exaggerated and that when the total finally are learned they will be greater than is now supposed.

It is reported that in northern Mollava, where rioting was temporarily suspended, the peasants intend to recommence their pillaging during the Jewish passover if the promises made to them by the government are not fulfilled.

Some of the measures being adopted by the authorities are most severe. Premier Sturdza yesterday secured the unanimous adoption of a bill by both houses of parliament authorizing the government, in view of the grave circumstances throughout the country, to declare a state of siege wherever this may be necessary. This step can be taken, however, only by royal decree.

# ANGLO-SAXON CARDINALS

## Memorial to Pope Brings Hope of Action.

Rome, March 28.—The prominent Anglo-Saxon prelates now here have presented to Papal Secretary of State Merry Del Val a memorandum setting forth the importance of the Anglo-Saxon Catholic world compared with the remainder of the Catholic world. It was stated in the memorandum that the Catholics in the United States, Canada, Ireland, Great Britain and the British colonies number in all about 45,000,000, and it was asserted that no Catholics so vigorously took up the cause of the church in its conflict with the French government as the Americans, Irish and English, who were classed as the wealthiest Catholics, and as those from whom the holy see can expect the great amount of support.

The memorandum concluded with asking for better representation of the Anglo-Saxons in the sacred college.

It is believed that the step taken by the Anglo-Saxon prelates has had considerable effect, and it is even hoped that the pope may reconsider the list of cardinals to be appointed at the consistory of April 15, with the possibility of the inclusion of an Anglo-Saxon prelate who would be created in pectore; that is to say that his name would not be published for the present, although his elevation to the sacred college would date from April 15.

# 1ST HOMEMADE U. S. FLAG

## Made in 1865, Inspected by Lincoln.

London, March 29.—An American flag was sold at Stevens & Co.'s for $157.50. The following history was published of it a few days before the sale by a London newspaper:

"In a few days a relic of great historic value will be offered for sale—the first Star Spangled Banner that was ever manufactured in America of American material. It has been in this country many years, and its authenticity has been vouched for by a number of people.

"It was made in 1865, and three days before he was assassinated President Lincoln inspected the flag. It is composed of 13 stripes and 37 stars. Every stripe and every star is handsewn. Twenty-seven of the stars form a diamond pattern.

"The flag is twelve feet by six in size, and the last time it was seen in public was at Barnes last year, on the day of the occasion of the Harvard-Cambridge boat race. As far back as 1877 it was in this country, and, entwined with the Union Jack, formed part of the decorations at Brighton when ex-President Grant was entertained there."

# A LIE, SAYS ROOSEVELT

## President Lands on Harriman's Letter.

### Called on by the President to Help Carry State He Got $200,000.

**Washington, April 2.—President Roosevelt today gave out a statement in reference to the letter of E. H. Harriman published today. He characterizes the statement made in the letter that the President requested Mr. Harriman to raise a fund for the Republican campaign as "a deliberate and willful untruth — by rights it should be characterized by an even shorter and more ugly word."**

Washington, April 2. — President Roosevelt today emphatically denied the statement contained in a letter published this morning purporting to have been written by E. H. Harriman to Sidney Webster, of New York, in the latter part of December, 1905. In Mr. Harriman's letter the statement is made that at the request of President Roosevelt, he, Harriman, assisted in raising a fund of $250,000 to be used in carrying New York for the Republican party at the election which was then approaching. This statement the President characterizes as "a deliberate and willful untruth—by right it should be characterized by an even shorter and more ugly word. I never requested Mr. Harriman to raise a dollar for the Presidential campaign of 1904."

The President's denial was contained in a brief statement and copies of letters written to Representative Sherman, of New York. The letters are dated October 8 and October 12, 1906, respectively. The President, after furnishing the letters to the press dictated the following statement:

"After writing these letters to Congressman Sherman, the President was assured that Mr. Harriman had not made the statements which Mr. Sherman credited him with making. Inasmuch as the same statement appear in the major part in the letter of Mr. Harriman now published, the President deems it proper that the letters he sent to Congressman Sherman last October shall now themselves be made public."

In the first letter reference is made to a conversation between Mr. Harriman and Mr. Sherman which was repeated to the President, in which Mr. Harriman is said to have given as a reason for his personal dislike for the President, partly the latter's determination to have the railroads supervised and partly the alleged fact that after promising Mr. Harriman to appoint Senator Depew ambassador to France, he, the President, failed to do it, "and," continues the President, "I understood you to say that he alleged that I made this promise at a time when he had come down to see me in Washington when I requested him to raise two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the Republican Presidential campaign which was then on." It appears from the conversation repeated to the President that Mr. Sherman had gone to Mr. Harriman to ask him for a contribution for the campaign. The President says that Harriman also (more than once, he thinks) urged him to promise to make Mr. Depew ambassador, because this would help Gov. Odell by pleasing certain big financial interests. The President said he informed Mr. Harriman that he did not believe it would be possible to appoint Mr. Depew, and, furthermore, expressed his surprise at his (Harriman) saying that the men representing the big financial interests of New York wished the appointment made, inasmuch as a number of them had written, asking that the place be given to Mr. Hyde. Mr. Harriman, on learning Mr. Hyde was a candidate, hastily said he did not wish to be understood as antagonizing him, and would be quite willing to support him.

The President says that although he understood that he (Harriman) still preferred Mr. Depew, he left a strong impression that he would be almost as well satisfied with Hyde. Some correspondence is then given between the President and Mr. Harriman that in view of the trouble over the state ticket in New York he would like to have a few words with him. Later, on Oct. 14, in a letter to Mr. Harriman in which the President says that a suggestion has come to him in a roundabout way that Mr. Harriman did not think it wise to come in the closing weeks of the campaign, the President told Mr. Harriman if he thought there was any danger of his visit causing trouble to give it up. Here the President in his letter to Mr. Sherman says:

"You will see that this letter is absolutely incompatible with any theory that I was asking Mr. Harriman to come down to see me in my own interest."

The President encloses another letter from Mr. Harriman in his communication to Mr. Sherman which, he says, shows that Harriman did not have in his mind "any idea of asking him to collect money."

Then follows some correspondence between Mr. Harriman and the President touching, among other things, on the question of railroad matters and what the President might have to say to congress on the subject of the interstate commerce commission. The President said he was unable to agree with Mr. Harriman's views on the matter, and left his message to congress unchanged as regards the interstate commerce law.

### HERE'S WHAT HARRIMAN SAID

#### Raised $200,000 to Carry State of New York.

New York, April 2.—A sensation was created here today by the publication of a letter written in December last and addressed to Mr. Sidney Webster, of New York, and signed "E. H. Harriman." Following is the letter:

"Mr. Sidney Webster,
"No. 45 East Seventeenth Street,
"New York.

"Dear Sir: I am glad to see that you are in town, and hope soon to have an opportunity of talking matters over with you.

"I had printed copies of the testimony sent you, in hopes that you would, after reading them, give me some idea of where I stand, for I confess that I feel somewhat at sea in the whole insurance matter. The trouble originated in my allowing myself to be drawn into other people's affairs, and partly from a desire to help them, and at their request. I seemed to be like the fellow who got in between the man and his wife in their quarrel.

"As to my political instincts, to which you refer in your letter of December 13, I am quite sure I have none, and my being made at all prominent in the political situation is entirely due to President Roosevelt, and because of my taking an active part in the autumn of 1904, at his request, and his taking advantage of conditions then created to further his own interests. If it had been a premeditated plot it could not have been better started or carried out.

"About a week before the election in the autumn of 1904, when it looked certain that the state ticket would go Democratic, and was doubtful as to Roosevelt, himself, he, the President, sent me a request to go to Washington to confer upon the political conditions in New York state. I complied, and he told me he understood the campaign could not be successfully carried on without sufficient money, and asked if I would help them in raising the necessary funds, as the national committee, under control of Chairman Cortelyou, had utterly failed of obtaining them, and there was a large amount due from them to the New York state committee.

"I explained to him that I understood the difficulty here was mainly caused by the up-state leaders being unwilling to support Depew for reelection as United States senator; that if he, Depew, could be taken care of in some other way I thought matters could be adjusted and the different contending elements in the party brought into alliance again. We talked over what could be done for Depew and, finally, he agreed if found necessary he would appoint him as ambassador to Paris.

"With full belief that he, the President, would keep this agreement, I came back to New York, sent for Treasurer Bliss, who told me that I was their last hope, and that they had exhausted every other resource. In his presence I called up an intimate friend of Senator Depew, told him that it was necessary in order to carry New York state that $200,000 should be raised at once, and if he would help I would subscribe $50,000. After a few words over the telephone the gentleman said he would let me know, which he did probably in three or four hours with the result that the whole amount, including my subscription, had been raised.

"The checks were given to Treasurer Bliss, who took them to Chairman Cortelyou. If there were any among them of life insurance companies, or any other like organizations of course Cortelyou must have informed the President. I do not know who the subscribers were other than the friend of Depew, who was an individual. This amount enabled the New York state committee to continue its work, with the result that at least 50,000 votes were turned in the city of New York alone, making a difference of 100,000 votes in the general result.

"There are between 2,200 and 2,300 districts in Greater New York, and in a campaign such as that the expenditure of say $50 in each district for campaign purposes, not including the watchers in election day, would take more than $100,000.

"Sometime in December, 1904, on my way from Virginia to New York I stopped and had a short talk with the President. He then told me that he did not think it necessary to appoint Depew as ambassador to Paris, as agreed, in fact favored him for the senate. I had not expected that he was the ono (sic) as to what would be necessary, but he arrogated that to himself, and I, of course, could say nothing further. After that I used what influence I could to have Depew returned to the senate, as I considered there had been an implied obligation which should be lived up to.

"This is the way I was brought to the surface in the political matters, as I had never before taken any active part, and did only what I could, as any private citizen might, so you see I was brought forward by Roosevelt in an attempt to help him, at his request, the same as I was in the insurance matter by Hyde and Ryan, by their request for my help; and in the case of Ryan I probably would have dropped the matter after our first interview had it not been for my desire to save Belmont from taking a position for which he could have been criticised by the public press, as he was the one Ryan desired me to influence from opposing Morton for election as chairman of the Equitable board, and Belmont afterward thanked me for taking his part, as if he had voted against Morton in view of his legal traction contentions with Mr. Ryan it would have been misconstrued.

"Ryan's success in all his manipulations, traction deals, tobacco combination, manipulation of the State Trust company into the Morton Trust company, the Shoe and Leather bank into the Bank of Commerce—thus covering up his tracks—has been done by the adroit mind of Elihu Root, and this present situation has been brought about by a combination of circumstances which has brought together the Ryan, Root, Roosevelt element.

"Where do I stand?

"Yours sincerely,
"E. H. HARRIMAN."

# TO SOLVE RACE PROBLEM

## Two Movements Started in Georgia to This End.

Atlanta, Ga., April 2.—Two great movements looking to the solution of the race problem in the south, especially in Georgia, have been launched and have gained the support of some of the most prominent men in the country, according to a statement made by a conference of the Atlanta Evangelical Ministers' Association yesterday afternoon. One of the movements is being urged by Dr. John E. White, pastor of the First Baptist church, who reported to the conference that it is gaining great headway.

"Five of the wealthiest men in the south," Dr. White stated, "have put all they have back of this movement. We contemplate the organization of all the moral forces of the south in one great body and the appointment of a commission, composed of the best and most learned men of the south to handle the problem and deal with the situation affecting the relationship of the races."

The other movement is being fostered by former Governor W. J. Northern, of Georgia, who has been urging in speeches all over the state the establishment of better relations between the races. The plan contemplates the selection of a state commission composed of some of the best lawyers of the state, whose duty it shall be to have the laws of the state so revised as to do away with the present objections to the legal manner of trying and punishing persons charged with criminal assault, and to provide for the punishment of the leaders and members of mobs.

# ZELAYA'S WIFE POPULAR

## Her Work With Red Cross Makes Her Idolized.

### Rode 150 Miles on Muleback to Reach Scene of Military Operations.

Washington, April 2.—Senora Zelaya, the wife of President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, has made herself the idol of the Nicaraguan army by her active service at the head of the Red Cross in recent battles between the Hondurans and Nicaraguans, according to James Deitrick, a mining engineer, with interests in Honduras and Nicaragua, who called at the state department today to discuss the Central American troubles.

"Senora Zelaya rode more than 150 miles on mule back to reach the scene of the military operations," said Mr. Deitrick, "and she personally assisted in caring for the sick and wounded of both the Honduran and Nicaraguan armies. The people of the republic have always been devoted to her, but her popularity is now unprecedented, and she is greeted as a second Florence Nightingale.

# AMERICAN CARDINAL LATER

## Red Hats Are Few and Candidates Many.

Rome, April 2.—The disappointment of a large number of Americans over the fact that there is not an American among the prelates who are to be created cardinals at the consistory of April 15 has been brought to the attention of the pope, who said in this connection:

"Let them have patience; they will be satisfied later. The number of red hats is limited, while the candidates are many."

In addition the pontiff said he appreciated the situation in the United States and the progress that Catholicism has made there and that he soon would give these circumstances due consideration.

# BABE FELL FROM WINDOW

## No Injury Could Be Found, but Child Can't Walk.

Columbus, O., April 2.—"It was providence that saved my little boy," declared Mrs. J. S. Van Heyde, 319 North Grant avenue, Monday, in speaking of the almost miraculous escape from death of her little son, Clyde Leo Van Heyde, aged 18 months, who fell from a second story window of the house Sunday afternoon and alighted on the brick walk at the side of the house. Dr. John Donley, who attended the boy, was unable to find a broken bone, and although the entire right side is bruised, there seems to be no other injury. The child is unable to walk, however, crying out in pain when it essays a few steps.

# HONDURAS LOSES A PORT

## Port Livingstone Is Captured After a Hard Fight.

New Orleans, April 2.—The capture of Port Livingstone, Honduras, by Nicaraguans, was reported by passengers of the steamer Harry T. Inge, which arrived here yesterday from Central American ports. Four Honduran soldiers were reported to have been killed in the fight and the defeated garrison numbered about 200.

No details about the attacking force were obtained. The capture was made March 28, and on the following day Honduras, with about one hundred reinforcements, made an unsuccessful attempt to recapture the port.

# CAR HITS A STONE WALL

## Passengers Badly Hurt in Crash at Omaha.

Omaha, April 2.—A heavily loaded street car jumped the track near the corner of Twentieth and L streets, South Omaha, last night, and dashed into a stone wall. Five passengers were seriously injured, one of whom, O. J. Serviss of South Omaha, will die. More than a score of others were hurt.

# SAVED HALF THE SUEVIC.

London, April 2.—A dispatch from the Lizard today announced that the White Star steamer Suvic, which went ashore near Lizard, March 17, was cut in two yesterday by means of the extensive use of dynamite, and that her afterpart was finally severed this morning and towed into port. Her forepart is [illegible] the reef.

# TO CANONIZE PIUS IX.

Rome, April 2.—An ecclesiastical "process" looking to the beatification and finally the canonization of Pope Pius IX, who was elected in 1846 and died in 1878, has been begun in the diocese of Sinigaglia, where Pope Pius was born, and will be continued in the diocese of Imolia, where he served as bishop. The "process" starts with inquiries and the examination of witnesses. The entire proceedings are very long, and in some cases lasting for a full century.

# TELEGRAPH RATES RAISED

## Western Union Announces a General Increase.

Chicago, March 30.—The Western Union Telegraph company has announced a new schedule of telegraph rates representing an increase, in some cases of 20 per cent, effective April 1. An order to this effect was received yesterday by the local offices of the company. The increase in rates is not the same in all instances. Between Chicago and New York the day rates have been increased 20 per cent. Where thirty cents has been charged for a message of ten words between Chicago and New York, it will be raised to fifty cents on April 1. The rate between New Orleans and Chicago has been increased from between 30 and 40 per cent. In other cases the increase is smaller.

# SUBMARINES LAUNCHED.

## Viper and Tarantula Take to Water at Quincy.

Quincy, Mass., April 1.—The new submarine boats Viper and Tarantula, built for the United States navy, were launched at the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding company Saturday afternoon. The launching was private. Both boats took the water easily and without mishap. The Tarantula and Viper are the last of four submarines that the company has built for the government. The two other submarines, the Cuttlefish and Octopus, are still at the yard here, as they have not yet had their official government trials.

The Tarantula and Viper are 80 feet in length and 13 feet in beam. They are designed to carry a crew of ten men. The contract calls for a speed of ten knots an hour on the surface and 8½ knots when submerged.

# DOG IS TO REST IN PEACE

## Court Won't Enforce Removal of Its Ashes.

Louisville, Ky., April 1.—Judge Shackelford Miller handed down an opinion in the case of Henry Bartle against Alice Riddel, Saturday, in which he decides that the court will not interfere to enforce the removal of a dog buried in Cave Hill cemetery because the plaintiff regards such an interment as a nuisance and dislikes the idea of some day being buried near the canine tenant of the graveyard. The defendant buried "Billy Kensbrough," a pet fox terrier, in her lot in Cave Hill, and the plaintiff sought to have the body removed.

# THE MARKETS.

### Weekly Trade Report.

New York, March 30.—Dispatches to Dun's Review indicate that there has been no loss in confidence, while the advancing season brings out much business that waited for favorable weather. Boston reports retail trade in Easter goods very heavy, and staples also selling freely, weather conditions being favorable. Textile mills are as well occupied as the scarcity of labor will permit. Philadelphia reports textile plants busy, but labor scarce, and some manufacturers are behind with deliveries. Shoe factories operate at full capacity, anthracite collieries have resumed, and collections are more prompt. General trade has improved at Pittsburg, the effect of the flood having about disappeared, and collections are fairly satisfactory. Jobbers complain of slow deliveries from factories, especially in dry goods lines, building operations are improving, foundries and machine shops are very busy, and practically all the manufacturing plants in the district have their entire capacity engaged.

Easter retail trade was large at Baltimore, clothing manufacturers have liberal orders, and collections are satisfactory. Mild weather enlarges building activity, but the high money market delays many contemplated improvements. The exposition has attracted many visitors to Louisville, and excellent trade has resulted. Movement of merchandise at New Orleans has been very good, building trades continue active, and all classes of materials are in demand. Warm weather at St. Louis makes urgent call for spring and summer goods, in many cases earlier than usual. Manufacturing plants operate full time and often overtime, but are still unable to fill orders as desired.

Retail Easter trade at Kansas City has been exceptionally large, and in nearly all wholesale houses previous records have been excelled, especially in agricultural implements. Crop reports are encouraging, much needed rain having fallen.

Easter trade at Chicago exceeds all previous records, and seasonable weather has provided a good movement of staples. Shipments to the interior continue heavy, new rolling stock furnishing better facilities and manufacturing plants proceed with undiminished activity. Building operations are rapidly extending, involving a large consumption of supplies. Retail trade has opened well at Cleveland, jobbers reporting dry goods and millinery sales in excess of last year's, but labor troubles continue in shipbuilding. Retail trade has improved considerably at Cincinnati, pig iron orders cover deliveries up to the end of the year, and wholesale dry goods are strong and active, but payments somewhat slow.

Weather favors retail trade at St. Paul, the dry goods jobbing demand is well sustained, exceeding last year's, despite backward deliveries. General trade is good at Minneapolis, spring shipments making new records in some lines, but payments are still slow.

Bank clearings continue to reflect a large volume of settlements through the banks, total exchanges for the week at all leading cities in the United States being $2,825,574,805, an increase of 17.4 per cent over a year ago, and 10.2 per cent over the corresponding week of 1905. There is an increase at every city, with large gains at many of the leading cities in the west. Exchanges in March show a gain for the first time in four months, and are well above the average of preceding months, except January, when yearly settlements always raise the total far above other periods.

### Live Stock.

Toledo Union Stock Yards, April 2.—Receipts of hogs today were eight carloads and shipments were a hundred head. The market was five to ten cents higher. Hogs advanced on the light supply and a ready demand from all sources. The feeling in general that top prices have again been reached and more liberal receipts are looked for.

Cattle receipts today were one car. The market was active and steady. The market for veal calves was lower.

Sheep and lambs were steady today.

Toledo closing live stock quotations: Hogs—Selected heavies, average 200 to 250 lbs., $6.85@6.90; mediums, $6.85@6.90; Yorkers, $6.85@6.90; good mixed, 160 lbs. and up, $6.85@6.90; common to light sales $6.85@6.90; pigs, $6.75@6.85; stags and roughs, $3.50@5.85.

Cattle—Good to prime steers, 1,250 lbs. and up, $5.25@5.50; good to choice, $5.00@5.35; good fats, 1,050 and 1,250 lbs., $4.85@5.25; fair to good, 900 to 1,000 lbs. $4.50@5.00; common to light steers, $3.50@4.25; choice fat cows, $3.50@4.00; fair to good cows, $3.15@3.50; common cows, $2.75@3.25; tanners and cutters, $1.50@2.25; prime export bulls, $3.75@4.50; good butcher bulls, $3.50@4.00; fair to good bolognas, $3.25@3.75; common, $2.50@3.00; choice fat heifers, $4.25@4.50; fair to good heifers, $3.50@4.00; common and light heifers, $2.75@3.25; good to choice feeders, $4.00@4.50; fair to good feeders, $3.75@4.00; stockers, good to choice, $3.25@4.00; stockers, common to fair, $2.75@3.00; milkers and springers, $20.00@45.00.

Calves—Choice to extra, $7.00@7.75; fair to good, $7.00@7.50; common to light, $5.00@6.50; heavy and fed, $3.00@4.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5.50@6.00; good to choice mixed, $5.00@5.75; fair to good, $4.25@5.00; culls and common, $3.00@3.75; yearlings, $5.50@6.50; spring lambs, $10.00@12.00; lambs, $7.50@8.15.

Chicago, April 2.—Cattle—Receipts about 3,500; market steady; beeves, $4.30@6.80; cows, $1.80@5.00; heifers, $2.75@4.00; calves, $5.25@7.25; good to prime steers $5.60@6.85; poor to medium, $4.30@5.50; stockers and feeders, $2.85@5.00. Hogs—Receipts about 14,000; market slow and weak; light, $6.50@6.80; mixed, $6.50@6.80; heavy, $6.40@6.80; rough, $6.40@6.55; pigs, $5.85@6.70; good to choice heavy, $6.70@6.80; bulk of sales, $6.70@6.75. Sheep—Receipts about 13,000; market slow and weak; native, $4.25@6.20; western, $4.25@6.50; yearlings, $6.25@7.45; lambs, $6.00@8.10; western, $6.00@8.10.

East Buffalo, N. Y., April 2.—(Swope's Special Report to The Blade.)—No cattle. Hogs, 20 cars; all grades, $7.05@7.10. Sheep, 30 cars; slow; best lambs, $8.40; yearlings, $7.50; wethers, $6.50; ewes, $5.75@6.00; veals steady at $8.50.

U. S. Yards, Pittsburg, Pa., April 2.—(Special report to The Blade from Brinkman, Wood & Beck.)—Hogs, 7 loads; heavies, medium heavy, and light Yorkers, $7.00; pigs, $6.95@7.00. Sheep, $5.50@6.65; lambs, $6.00@8.50; calves, $5.00@8.25.

### The Grain Market.

Toledo, April 1.—Wheat opened firm to higher this morning. The opening bid for cash was firm at 77½c and soon went up to 78c. May opened half a cent up at 79¾c, but soon went off an eighth to 79⅝c. The distant months opened an eighth up. In a short time July advanced to 80⅝c, three-eighths above Saturday's last price, while September rose from an opening bid of 81¼c to 81½c, half a cent better than Saturday's close. Exceedingly light receipts were given as one of the main causes for the rise in price. The world's shipments of wheat were 9,455,000 bushels, compared with 11,472,000 bushels a year ago. The amount of wheat on passage has increased 6,000 bushels, making a total of 49,184,000 bushels compared with 50,752,000 bushels last year. Crop expert at Wichita wired that there was a light rain today in Kansas and the crop condition was favorable with wheat growing rapidly looking fine, and the season three weeks early.

The visible supply of wheat decreased 565,000 bushels compared with an increase of 419,000 bushels a week ago and a decrease of 812,000 bushels a year ago. Minneapolis wired that cash wheat was strong. Green bug news from the southwest was somewhat conflicting. Oklahoma and Kansas dealers were not much alarmed over the wheat prospects, although a 20 per cent damage was reported in some sections. Trade in wheat was uneasy with little buying by commission houses, which offered July. Shorts covering kept prices up to the opening figure after the high non marks caused by pest rumors. As tomorrow the exchange will be closed all traders seemed anxious to clean up today and prices declined towards the close this afternoon. Cash closed ⅝c up at 78¼c and May closed ⅛c up at 79½c. The close saw July ⅛c up and 80½c, while September's close, 81½c, was a fourth above Saturday's last price.

Steady prices were bid for corn futures at the opening this morning. May advanced ¼c to 46¼c, July went up ⅛c to 47⅛c and September ⅛c to 47⅝c in a short time after the call. Cash corn was nominally quoted firm at 46c. The world's shipments of corn were 3,323,000 bushels, compared with 1,340,000 bushels a year ago. The amount of corn on passage has increased 251,000 bushels, making a total of 8,986,000 bushels compared with a total of 8,437,000 bushels last year. The corn market was up in sympathy with the bull feeling in wheat shown early today.

The corn market appeared neglected today. Longs sold constantly. The market kept up fairly well, due to the early bull movement in wheat. The visible supply of corn has decreased 680,000 bushels, compared with a decrease 402,000 bushels a week ago and a decrease of 2,221,000 bushels a year ago. The day closed with cash corn at 46c, half a cent off Saturday's last price. The near months closed firm while September was ⅛c up at 47⅝c.

Oats were strong with a good demand from cash houses and commission men. Cash oats were nominally firm at 44¼c at the opening this morning. The opening bid for May was firm at 43¼c. This price held throughout the early trading hours. The bid for July at the call was firm at 39c and an advance of ⅛c was shortly noted. The distant month opened ⅛c up at 34c and held his price most of the morning.

There was reported a decrease of 128,000 bushels in the visible supply of oats against a decrease of 551,000 bushels a week ago and a decrease of 1,336,000 bushels a year ago. The early strength in oats, due to a scattered commission house demand, disappeared and the bidding became slow after noon. The close saw cash oats quoted firm at 44¼c. The near futures were also firm while the distant month was ¼c up at 34c.

The clover seed market was firm this morning. The opening bid on cash seed was firm at $9.20 and the price soon advanced two points to $9.25. April and October were firm throughout the morning at $8.35 and $6.85 respectively.

The clover seed market today was strong. Receipts were small and offerings were likht with a good demand for nearly everything put on the market. Cash seed closed at $9.30, 10 cents above last week's close. April closed 5 cents up at $.40 while the last bid on October was $6.80, two points below Saturady's and $8.80, two points below Saturday's final price.

TOLEDO.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close—April. | Close—Mar.30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| Cash | 77⅛ | 78¼ | 77⅛ | 78¼ | 77⅛ |
| May | 79⅜ | 79⅝ | 79⅛ | 79⅛ | 79⅛ |
| July | 80⅛ | 80⅝ | 80⅛ | 80⅛ | 80⅝ |
| Sept. | 81⅛ | 81½ | 81⅛ | 81⅛ | 81 |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| Cash | 46 | 46 | 45¾ | 45¾ | 46 |
| May | 46¼ | 46¼ | 46⅛ | 46⅛ | 46⅛ |
| July | 47¼ | 47⅝ | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47¼ |
| Sept. | 47⅜ | 47⅝ | 47⅜ | 47⅜ | 47⅜ |
| Oats— | | | | | |
| Cash | 44¼ | .... | .... | 44¼ | 44¼ |
| May | 43¾ | 43⅝ | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ |
| July | 39 | 39¼ | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| Sept. | 34 | .... | .... | 34 | 33¾ |
| Clover Seed— | | | | | |
| Cash | 9.20 | 9.30 | 9.20 | 9.30 | 9.20 |
| March | .... | .... | .... | .... | 9.20 |
| April | 8.35 | 8.40 | 8.35 | 8.40 | 8.35 |
| Oct. | 6.85 | 6.85 | 6.80 | 6.80 | 6.85 |
| Rye— | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .... | .... | .... | 71 | 71 |
| No. 2 | 69 | .... | .... | 69 | 69 |
| No. 3 | .... | .... | .... | 63@66 | 6366 |
| Timothy— | | | | | |
| Prime | .... | .... | .... | 2.20 | 2.20 |
| Alsike— | | | | | |
| Prime | 7.45 | .... | .... | 7.45 | 7.45 |

CHICAGO.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| May | 76⅝ | 76⅞ | 76⅜ | 76⅝ | 75½ |
| July | 78½ | 78⅞ | 78⅜ | 78⅝ | 78½ |
| Sept | 79⅝ | 79⅞ | 79⅜ | 79⅝ | 79⅜ |
| Dec | 81¼ | 8-⅜ | 81 | 81⅜ | 81⅛ |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| March | .... | .... | .... | .... | 45½ |
| May | 46½ | 46½ | 45⅞ | 46⅜ | 46½ |
| July | 46¾ | 46¾ | 45⅞ | 46⅜ | 46¾ |
| Sept | 46¼ | 46⅝ | 46¼ | 46⅝ | 46¾ |
| Dec | 45¼ | 45½ | 45¼ | 45¾ | 45 |
| April | 45¾ | .... | .... | 45 | .... |
| Oats— | | | | | |
| March | .... | .... | .... | .... | 42 |
| May | 43 | 43¼ | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | 42⅝ |
| July | 37⅝ | 37⅞ | 37⅜ | 37⅝ | 37⅝ |
| Sept | 33 | 33¼ | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | 33 |

NEW YORK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| May | 85¼ | 85⅝ | 85¼ | 85⅝ | 84⅝ |
| July | 86⅝ | 86 | 86⅝ | 86 | 85 |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| May | 54 | .... | .... | 54 | 54 |
| July | 53⅜ | 53⅜ | 53¼ | 53¼ | 53⅝ |

ST. LOUIS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| May | 75¼ | 76 | 75¼ | 75⅝ | 75¼ |
| July | 77 | 77¼ | 76⅞ | 77⅛ | 76¾ |

MINNEAPOLIS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| May | .... | .... | .... | 78¼ | 78¼ |
| July | .... | .... | .... | 79⅞ | 79⅞ |

DULUTH.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| May | .... | .... | .... | 80¼ | 79⅝ |
| July | .... | .... | .... | 81¼ | 81 |

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pork— |